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William P. Stark Nurseries

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City Mo.

Stark City, Missouri

Black
Ben
Stayman
Winesap
Delicious
Grimes
Golden

of Congress under Sec. 58,
Copyright Act of Mc[illegible] 1909

The William P. Stark Policy

William P. Stark

I HAVE specialized in propagating vigorous, healthy trees for the planter (they grow to perfection in our Ozark Mountain soils), and in developing bearing orchards. It has been my life work, and the life work of the folks in the nursery and in the office who have done so much to make this business a success. These two things we do well—grow good nursery trees, and good orchards.

The true nurseryman must be a trained fruit grower. A knowledge of orchard methods, varieties, and markets is as necessary to good nursery work as the left hand is to the right. Some claim to be nurserymen who know nothing about fruit growing—they are not nurserymen, they are unskilled "tree growers" who understand little about the young trees after they leave their hands—and care less. They often sell all of their trees to some middleman, a "wholesaler" or "dealer," who peddles them through "agents" or "salesmen." These agents generally know less about what they are selling, and the firm they represent, than does the man who is buying the trees. I offer you trees direct from the nursery to your orchard and save you all of these "in-between" profits.

Our business is to grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them direct to you at the lowest possible price. Our business is to give you accurate, careful information, so that you may select the best varieties and trees for your own special requirements.

Our business is to furnish you special planting directions for your individual order, and to keep in touch with you after you have bought the trees and plants, and help you to secure the best results with the least amount of work and expense.

You want the healthiest, hardiest and most vigorous trees and plants at a reasonable cost. We have and will deliver just what you want and the way you want it. Let's trade.

William P. Stark

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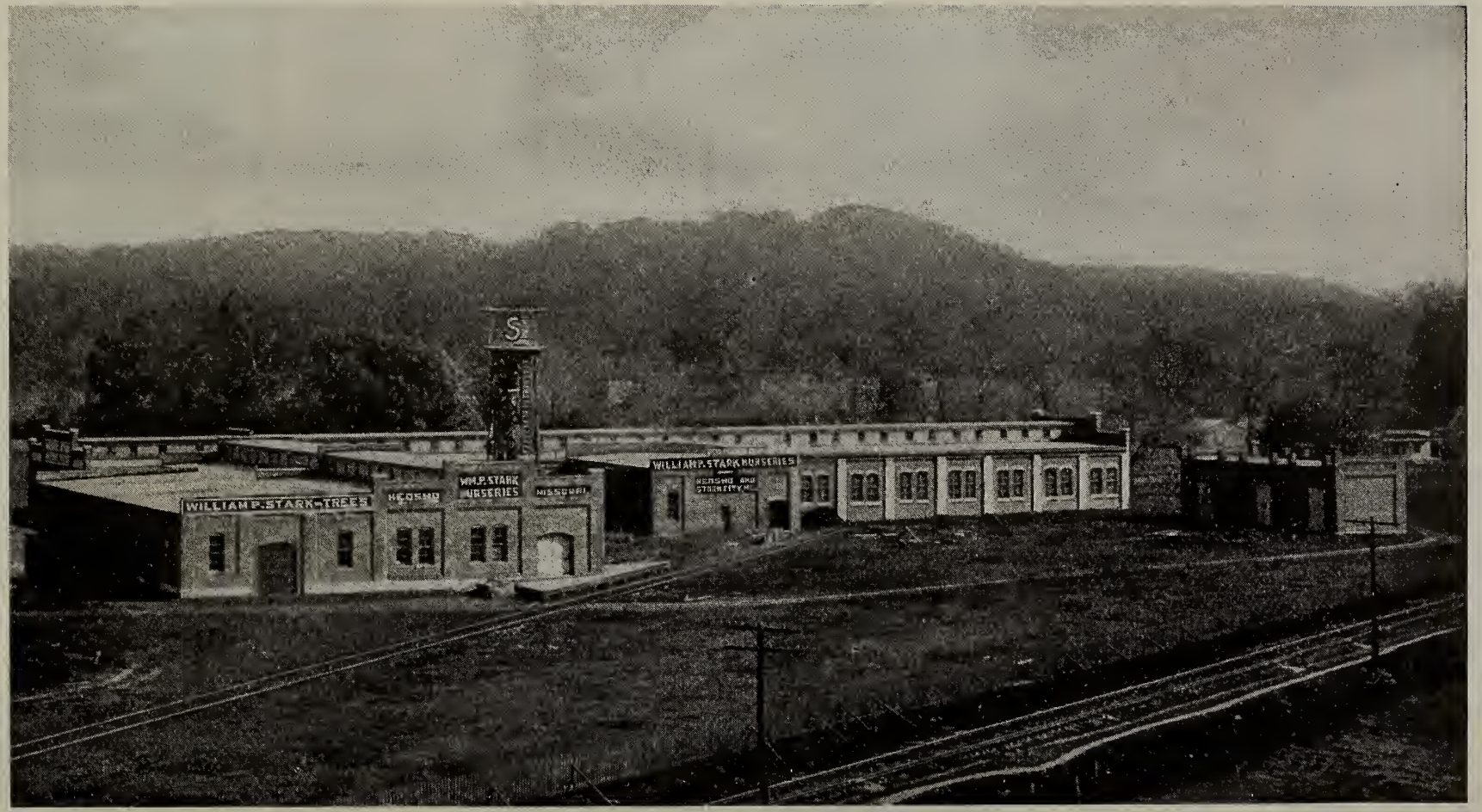


Packing Houses of the William P. Stark Nurseries

The largest and most complete brick packing houses in America. Located on three railroads. We have a branch express office in our packing houses and load express and freight direct into the cars. Trees are handled and packed with the greatest care and shipped promptly at the right time. Special facilities for handling rush orders. Telegraph your order if the season is advanced

What We Agree to do

The William P. Stark Nurseries sell trees direct from the nurseries to your orchards. We cut out all agents and other middlemen, thereby saving you one-half of the expense. Our desire is to do everything for you that we can do better and cheaper than you can, giving you the best service at the lowest possible cost. It is to our mutual advantage to furnish the best trees, deliver them promptly and in good condition at the lowest cost consistent with the highest quality.

Each tree is doubly guaranteed true to name. Only the most experienced men — men who have worked in the nursery all their lives — have charge of the work in the different propagating and packing departments. Every precaution is taken to have each plant true to label. Always look for our trade-mark on the back of each label. If from any fault of ours a tree is not true to label, we will, on proper proof, either (1) replace double the number, or (2) refund the price paid plus 6 per cent compound interest, and also replace the actual number of trees free of charge. This is a guarantee that guarantees, and you can depend on it.

Prices are at the each, ten, hundred, and thousand rates. Trees are tied in bundles of ten. The ten, hundred, and thousand rate prices are allowed only on unbroken bundles and for the full number of trees. The hundred and thousand rates will be allowed when the order calls for full number of trees in unbroken bundles of the same class of stock. That is, the hundred rate will be allowed on ten unbroken bundles of apple of different varieties. The thousand rate will be allowed on one hundred unbroken bundles of apple of different varieties. Vines and berry bushes are tied in bundles of 10 and 25. The 10, 25, 100, and 1000 rates will be given for unbroken bundles.

Car-load lots. Special prices will be made on car-load lots to associations, clubs, orchardists and other large buyers. Send a list giving size and quantity wanted for special estimate.

Size of trees. We make but one grade — the best. This one grade is divided in different sizes which are indicated by X for the medium, XX for the larger, and XXX for the very largest. To give the orchardist an idea of the different sizes, we state the approximate height of each. This form of classification was originated by William P. Stark, and later approved by the American Association of Nurserymen. The orchardist should remember that size, vigor, and shape of the roots, also the form and size of the top of the tree, are far more important than the mere height. Do not be deceived by the cheap tree man who retails a 6-foot tree for less than good stock will bring at wholesale. We have adopted the X, XX and XXX system because it not only indicates the height but stands for full caliper, well grown and vigorous trees with strong root systems.

Planting directions. We send complete planting directions with each order, telling how to plant and prune each tree. Just the information that you need. No more, no less; all you want to know about the care of trees on arrival and preparation of ground.

William P. Stark trees are free from injurious insects and fungous diseases. All stock is doubly inspected by the state officials and by our own entomologists who co-operate with the state officials and go over the nursery carefully each season. The trees are given one final and thorough examination just before they are packed in the box for the customer. Every precaution is taken to safeguard the buyer of William P. Stark trees.

How to send money. You can send money by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Cash by registered letter; or by personal check on your own bank.

Express and freight. Larger shipments go by fast freight. However, unless you order over 100 trees, express is just as cheap and more satisfactory. (See page 158.) If you have delayed sending your order, telegraph and we will rush the trees to you on short notice.

Parcel post. Anybody can have a fruit and flower garden now. No matter how far from the railroad or how small your order. We can reach you by Parcel Post. See page 154.

Guaranteed delivery. The safe arrival of your order is assured. We will replace free of charge shipments lost or spoiled en route to your railroad shipping station.

Boxed and packed free. No charge is made for boxing or packing. We send shipments all over the United States and foreign countries and they arrive at destination in good shape.

The J. H. Hale peach. It is mutually agreed between buyer and seller of these J. H. Hale peach trees, that they will never be used for propagating other trees. This is for your protection. None are genuine without the signature J. H. Hale (trade-mark).

Make the land between the young trees pay dividends. Note the six rows of Strawberry plants in this young orchard

Pay for the Orchard from Crops Between the Rows

A good business man makes a success because he utilizes what would otherwise be waste products, and turns them into profits. The fruit grower should do likewise. The young trees do not need all the space the first few years. By interplanting peach or cherry trees, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries or strawberries between the orchard rows of apple trees, you can pay for the trees before they reach the bearing age. Mr. J. H. Hale, "The Peach King," of South Glastonbury, Conn., has paid for several apple orchards from the profits from his interplanted peach trees. He says "The first six or eight years of an apple orchard can be fully supported by the peach trees, so that the apple orchard will cost nothing."

Prof. Albert E. Wilkinson, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in his helpful book, "Modern Strawberry-Growing," says:

"The strawberry is a fine plant to use at the time of setting out a young orchard. Strawberries can be planted between the rows of trees and thereby give returns to the grower long before the trees could possibly produce any. The strawberry is considered by some people to be the very best crop for interplanting in an orchard for the following reasons:

"1. It does not rob the trees of plant food.
"2. It does not rob the trees of sunlight.
"3. It requires good cultivation; the trees are benefited through working of the land.
"4. It requires fertilizing or manuring.
"5. Strawberries require some attention. At the same time the grower becomes acquainted with the trees."

Mr. E. N. Plank, President of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, says: "I set apple trees 32 feet apart each way. Between these, one way, I set peach trees, and four-year old peach trees have averaged over $1.00 per tree. Having 44 trees to the acre, orchard returns of $44 per acre are very acceptable, three to four years after you have set out your orchard. I have also set strawberries, blackberries and raspberries between the rows of fruit trees, and one year after the orchard was set, I have received sufficient returns to pay for the land, fruit trees, and the cost of putting out and cultivating the strawberries. This is the best system I know to get quick cash returns from the orchard."

George T. Powell, well known to New York and Eastern fruit-growers, has taken four money-making crops of fruit from the same ground. He says:

"I have made $340 an acre at Orchard Farm, Ghent, N. Y., from four crops of fruit on the same ground. The apple trees, planted forty feet apart, were not in bearing. Between them peaches were interplanted twenty feet apart, currants five feet apart, and strawberries in between. The currants paid $75 to $100 an acre, peaches $140, and strawberries $100."

Why William P. Stark Ozark Mountain Grown Trees are the Best Foundation for Your Orchard

Stark City, Missouri, is in the heart of the Ozark Mountain country on a high rolling plateau. Wm. P. Stark visited every nursery locality in every state in the Union before locating at Stark City, which has proved just the right combination of soil and climate for growing ideal nursery trees.

THE BEST SOIL The soil at Stark City is particularly suited for producing trees with heavy, vigorous roots. It is a highland limestone formation with just the right percent of grit in it to make heavily branched roots. The requirements for producing a nursery tree are entirely different — good corn land will not make good nursery land, neither is orchard land good nursery land. The orchard is for raising fruit while the nursery soil must be adapted for producing the *best roots*.

THE BEST CLIMATE We have a long growing season, which enables us to grow larger and heavier trees. The autumn is "open" but frosty, which ripens the trees up gradually, hardening the wood and maturing them naturally, so that when winter comes they are in perfect condition and full of vigor. They are the hardiest fruit trees grown, and because of their greater vigor, they are the best trees for you to plant.

CULTIVATION The cultivation of nursery stock is different from any other crop. Varieties require special attention and soils. Being in the nursery constantly and watching trees from the time they are first planted, studying their needs all our lives, has enabled us to grow better trees, and to dig and deliver them to you in better condition. We want you to know the way we dig and pack trees which is given on page 159. All the work is done so scientifically and with such careful attention to the little details that no vigor is lost.

AN EASTERN AUTHORITY Prof. Sears of Massachusetts says: "The argument of 'acclimated nursery stock' has certainly been overworked. Apparently the tree has the ability during the first growing season to entirely adapt itself to the new surroundings. But, whatever the scientific explanation may be, the writer is thoroughly convinced of the fact that it makes little or no difference where the tree was grown so far as climatic conditions are concerned. What does make a difference is having good, thrifty stock." Prof. Sears further cites as an example an orchard test made in Nova Scotia, Canada, with nursery trees grown in Nova Scotia and nursery trees grown in the East-Central United States, and the *latter trees gave the best results.*

Another well known authority on Horticulture, Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the University of Massachusetts, in his text book, "American Peach Orchard," says:

"There is a strong prejudice among peach growers in many parts of the country favoring locally grown nursery trees. This prejudice is particularly strong in the northern states. It

The unusual size and strength of these one-year-old apple trees is due to our Ozark Mountain soil and climate

is doubtful if it has any foundation whatever. EXPERIENCE SEEMS TO SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE BEST TREES WILL MAKE THE BEST GROWTH REGARDLESS OF WHERE THEY SPENT THEIR INFANCY."

A WESTERN AUTHORITY Professors Paddock & Whipple in their text-book "Fruit Growing in Arid Regions" say: "Provided a tree reaches the grower in good condition it will probably matter little where they are grown. As a rule, the southern grown trees have given as good satisfaction in the West as those grown in the northern nurseries."

JUST AN EXAMPLE We know of a lady who takes great pride in the sweet peas in her garden. She orders her seed from New Orleans, wanting only southern seed. There is another lady who sends to St. Paul for her seed, wanting only northern grown seed. There is a Yankee by the name of Morris in the Santa Clara Valley of California, who grows sweet pea seed for all the world. The St. Paul and New Orleans seed men get their sweet pea seed from Morris. Both ladies getting Morris' seed are well satisfied—but in BUYING your TREES you should get them DIRECT from the grower and save the cost and delay of the re-handling.

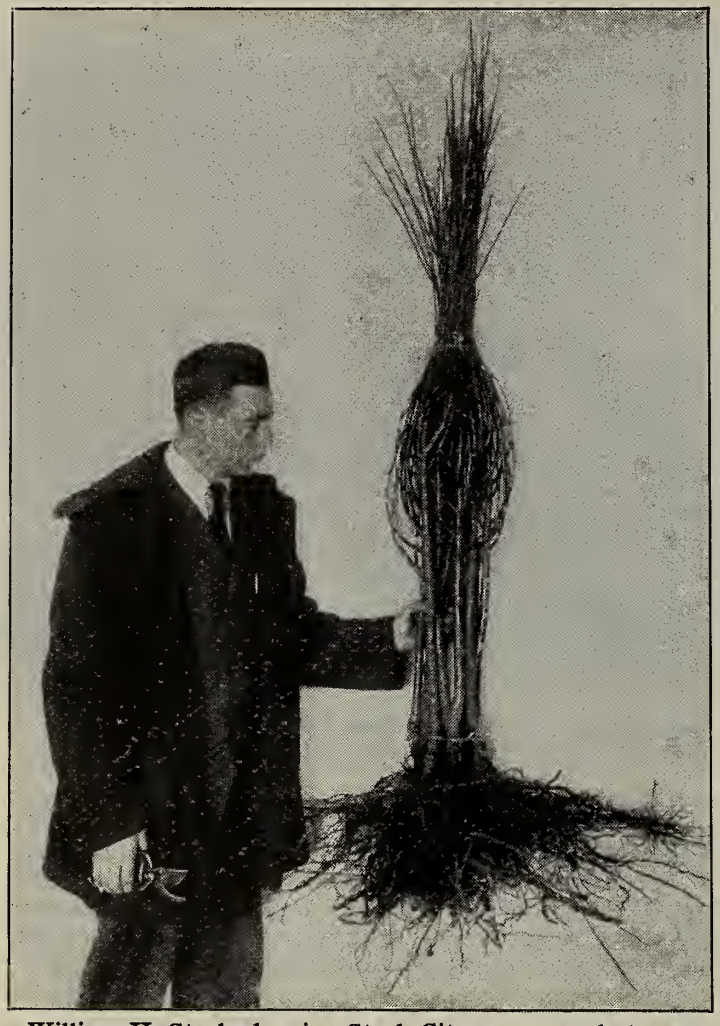
Stark City is very near the geographical center of the United States. Southern orchardists often ask if our northern grown trees will do in their states. Colorado planters want to know if our eastern grown trees will do in their state. We produce the best and most vigorous trees at Stark City, and for that reason they are the hardiest and most satisfactory trees for you to plant, as shown by several authorities quoted above. Many others might be cited. We can ship the trees to you on short notice, and deliver them promptly and in perfect condition. We ship to all parts of the United States, and foreign countries, and guarantee safe arrival.

One of the strawberry plant beds at Stark City. Over 7,000,000 plants. Note the clean cultivation

We specialize in growing strawberry plants. The men in charge of our strawberry propagation at Stark City are experts and give all their time to growing and delivering your strawberry plants to you in perfect condition. This is not a "side line" as it is with many nurserymen who often get their strawberry plants from other growers. We specialize in everything we do and the above view shows strawberry plants at Stark City which are for delivery this season. Strawberry plants are packed so as to admit air to the tops, which are green. Dormant nursery trees are packed air tight, hence strawberries are always shipped separately from trees.

One-year-old Stark City grape vines; mark the healthy, clean foliage

The William P. Stark Apple Trees



William H. Stark showing Stark City grown apple trees

There is a surprising difference in trees. No two are alike. Just as two dairy cows may have the same genera appearance, yet one may be worth ten times as much as the other as it makes the owner a large profit while the other does not earn her feed, so may there be an equally great, if not greater difference in nursery trees — with this exception, the unprofitable cow can be sold at any time while the only way to dispose of an unprofitable orchard tree is to pull it up and burn it. William P. Stark trees have those qualities which make early bearing, long lived, enormously productive orchards. They are grown, trained and handled in the most scientific and thorough manner from the time the seeds are planted until the trees are delivered to you.

Often the man who plants an orchard has only a vague idea of what constitutes a first-class tree. Such a man can investigate carefully and buy from a reliable nurseryman — a nurseryman like William P. Stark, whose life work has been growing trees for business orchardists the past thirty-five years and who is personally acquainted with orchard requirements in every part of the country. But the experienced fruit grower, the man who knows a good tree, and then plants a second class one because it is cheaper, is to be pitied. Cheap trees are seldom, if ever, a bargain. The grower should insist on having first-class trees and be willing to pay a fair price for them.

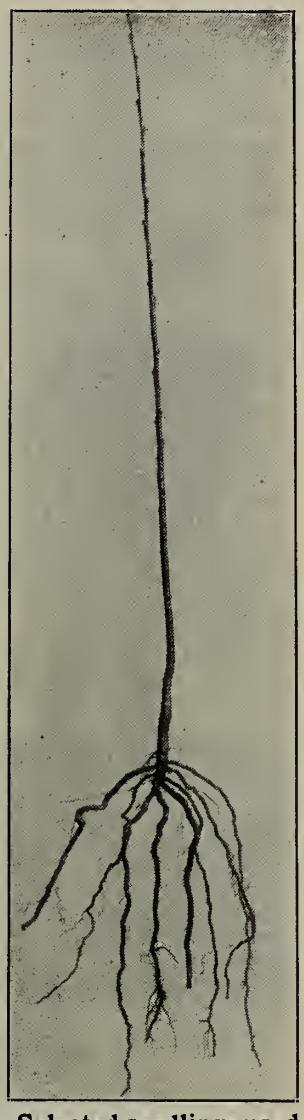
THE SEED Selected apple seed from hardy trees are used to grow seedlings which form the perfect roots of the William P. Stark apple trees. These seed are planted on fertile loam and grown for one year. The seedlings are taken up in the fall and are used for budding and grafting.

HARDY ROOTS The roots of the seedling stocks are trimmed when they are replanted and a more vigorous, well branched root system is formed the next year in the nursery. Trees handled in this way start better and grow faster when they are transplanted in the orchard.

PROPAGATION Apple trees can be propagated either by budding or grafting. It does not seem to make any difference whether they are budded or grafted; however, some orchardists prefer one, some the other. We use both methods and if you have a preference we can give you either budded or grafted whole root trees. The price is the same.

BUDDING Whole root seedlings are used in budding like the one shown herewith. These seedlings are transplanted in the nursery row, and budded during the summer. The buds are taken from bearing trees, true to name, and are inserted in the seedling stocks

by trained men. When the "bud-sticks" are taken from the trees the leaves are removed immediately. The "bud-sticks" are then wrapped in alternate layers of waxed paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until they are sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks. They are wound by hand with raffia which is removed as soon as the union has taken place between the buds and stocks. All of the work is done by hand and just at the right time. This close attention to the smallest details preserves all of the vigor of the trees.

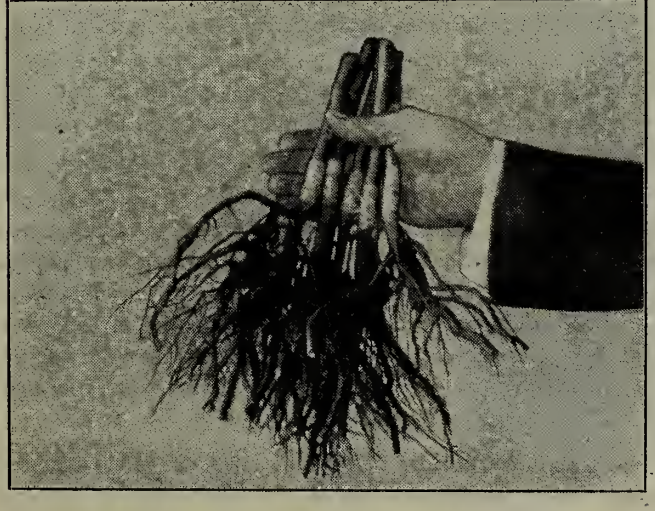


Selected seedlings used for budding and grafting

GRAFTING We do the grafting in the winter. An entire seedling is used like the one shown in the illustration to the right. The top is cut off and the cion of the desired variety is spliced on it. The cion is fitted to the seedling root with a care and accuracy that is truly wonderful. It is entirely different from manufacturing. Each operation requires individual judgment for in nature no two seedlings nor no two cions are alike. Great care is used to have bevels and notches of cion, and seedling root, fit so neatly and match so closely that it is difficult to see the line of union. The splice is then wrapped smoothly as a new spool of thread. The finished graft as shown below is planted in the early spring, and as the graft grows the selected cion of the variety unites perfectly with the hardy seedling root. The cion wood is cut from bearing trees in our own orchards, and from the most productive and vigorous trees wherever they can be found. A constant watch is kept for improved types of old varieties as well as for new fruits. This extra painstaking care makes the best trees. It takes years of experience to become adept at the work — but it is the William P. Stark way, the best way, which is possible only with men who have grown up in the work.

AGE OF TREES We grow both one and two year old apple trees. These trees are as thrifty and vigorous as is possible to grow them. We prepare our land, and cultivate and work with the trees so that we practically control their development and at no time are the trees stunted.

In buying trees the planter must keep in mind that it is the most vigorous individual trees that are best. Three year old or four year old trees might be somewhat larger but do not give satisfactory results. No first-class nurseryman offers three and four year old apple trees. Trees that remain in the nursery row that long are bound to be stunted by over crowding, and they do not give satisfaction.



Grafts ready for planting in the nursery

Profs. Paddock and Whipple in their book on "Fruit Growing in Arid Regions" say — "The age of the tree at the time of setting seems to have little to do with the age at which the orchard comes into bearing, so that one really gains nothing in setting trees too large to start well." Plant either one or two year old apple trees. Good orchards have been developed from both.

William P. Stark inspecting one-year apple trees as grown at Stark City

One Year Old Trees

One year old apple trees are preferred by all western planters and by a great many eastern planters. A one year tree to be satisfactory must be grown just right. Many nurserymen lack the soil and experience to grow good one year old trees, and for that reason they have favored two and three year old trees.

WHY PREFERRED Prof. F. C. Sears, who is the Professor of Pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, says in his recent book, "Productive Orcharding"—"Personally the writer is rather strongly in favor of the one year tree for the following reasons. It costs less. Only **thrifty** trees are salable at one year. The tree can be headed at any desired height. It will stand transplanting better."

MORE REASONS Successful fruit growers and Government experts who have made tests are almost unanimous in preferring a well grown one year old apple tree. They can be cultivated close the first year without barking the limbs; are less apt to lean with the prevailing winds and when properly cared for they bear fruit as soon as the older trees. The one year old tree is a straight whip with few if any side branches.

EXCEPTIONAL ONE YEAR TREES Note the accompanying photograph showing Wm. P. Stark standing in a row of one year old apple trees growing in the nurseries at Stark City. We especially call your attention to the strong, stocky bodies and the healthy vigorous leaves which are distributed along the entire length of the tree. There is a large, strong bud at the base of each leaf. Every bud will grow and you can develop a branch at any point you desire. The vigor and number of these buds insure a strong, lusty growth the season after the trees are set in the orchard.

LET THE LEAVES REMAIN None of the shoots or leaves should be removed from a newly transplanted tree during the first summer. There is a mistaken idea that by doing so you will force all of the strength into the remaining branches; this is contrary to fact, for the growth a tree makes is dependent upon the amount of leaves which it has. The leaves are the lungs and the more strong, vigorous buds on the nursery tree, the better growth it will make. It requires a better soil and more skill to produce well grown one year apple trees, and we have specialized in that work.

IT PAYS TO INVESTIGATE We will be glad to send a sample bundle of our one year trees to orchardists who are interested, for a moderate charge to cover cost of packing and transportation.

Two Year Old Trees

Many orchardists prefer two year old trees and buy them from us year after year. Some of the best known horticultural authorities recommend two year old trees. Prof. F. A. Waugh in his book "The American Apple Orchard" says — "Some planters prefer one-year-old stock, and when it is large and well grown it is almost, or quite as good, as two-year-old stock. For the most part, however, two-year-old stock is to be recommended for apples. Anything older than two years is strictly undesirable."

WILLIAM P. STARK TRAINING We prune our two year old trees in the nursery with the same individual care they should get in the orchard. They are gone over many times during the season and are given far better training than most trees in the orchard. Whether you want medium or low headed trees you can prune W. P. Stark's specially trained two year old apple trees to form open, vase-shaped heads; the ideal preferred by experienced orchardists.

TREES FOR BEARING HEAVY LOADS Our two year trees are grown with a number of branches along the upper ten to sixteen inches. You can select the three to five scaffold branches so as to avoid weak crotches. In your pruning these main branches can be left so that each will start from the trunk in a different direction and a different height from the ground. This arrangement (like a spiral staircase) makes longer lived trees which are less subject to injury, and trees that will bear heavier loads without breaking than those trained in the usual nursery manner with all of the branches starting from one point near the top.

In brief, you can develop as perfect and symmetrical orchard trees from William P. Stark two year old trees as you can from one year olds.

LEAF GROWTH The growth which a newly planted tree will make depends upon the number of leaves which it develops, and the number of leaves which a new tree can make depends upon the roots. The roots draw food and moisture from the soil to feed the leaves and branches. The stronger the roots, the more food they pump up, the better the growth and hence the earlier the trees come into bearing.

ROOT GROWTH Note the large, vigorous, well balanced, well branched roots of our Stark City Ozark mountain-grown apple trees. Note their remarkable spread. This development is due to superior soil and scientific culture. It is impossible to get a growth like this on irrigated trees, which have a big top, but poorly developed roots. It is impossible to secure roots like these anywhere without the right methods of propagation and culture. The cultivation must be done properly and at the right time, so as not only to give the tree the right amount of growth, but to force the roots to develop and spread out.

William P. Stark showing method of training two-year apple trees growing in nurseries at Stark City

THE KEYSTONE OF SUCCESS These large roots are the carriers—the storage houses for the plant. The work of taking the plant food and moisture from the soil is done by very delicate rootlets or root hairs. They are so small they cannot be seen except with a microscope. These rootlets are very tender and millions of them grow from the roots which you can see in the picture. When a tree is transplanted, the tiny rootlets must develop from the food stored in the big roots. The more food and vigor in big roots, the more numerous and stronger the development of the tiny rootlets upon which they depend. From this you can see how necessary it is that the main carrying roots be large, vigorous and well branched, and also that the tree be grown and handled properly to conserve the amount of plant food stored in them. For methods of handling and packing trees see page 159.

Compare these strong, spreading, well-developed roots, the product of our Stark City soil and the William P. Stark method of cultivation, with roots as grown on ordinary nursery trees

Order Trees Early

Prof. Sears of Massachusetts says — "Having decided on varieties and where to buy the trees, get the order in early. This is advice often given and seldom taken but it is good advice nevertheless. Get the order in by January if it is possible to do so. Of course it is possible. It is merely a question of doing it."

Prof. E. J. Wickson, Dean and Professor of Agriculture of the University of California says — "Early planting of common orchard fruits is of advantage for several reasons. First, an early-planted tree gets the full benefit of the season's rainfall, whatever it may be, and a late-planted tree, in a year with short rainfall, is apt to suffer during its first season's growth, unless it can be irrigated.

"The best time to plant deciduous trees in California is soon after the early rains have deeply moistened the ground."

Wherever you live, whether in Massachusetts or California, Canada or Mexico, it pays to order early. Send in your order just as soon as you know what you want — if you are not positive as to your need, reserve the trees. We are here to help you, and we want you to get your trees and plant them as soon as the weather conditions and the preparation of your land will permit, either spring or fall. (See page 36.) If we can be of any service to you in any way command us.

Yellow Transparent Orchard, ten years old. Eastern grown (from U. S. D. A. Bulletin) Courtesy of H. P. Gould

The Surest Money Makers

APPLE ADAPTABILITY The apple has always been recognized as the universal fruit. It thrives in practically every state in the Union with possibly one exception, and succeeds on all well drained tillable soils. America is the world's apple barrel. Some localities are especially favored and will eventually grow the greater part of the export market crop, but every land owner should grow enough apples and other fruits for his own family. Varieties of special adaptability have been given us by the plant breeders and now apples can be grown from Maine to California, from Canada to Mexico. Early, medium or late ripening apples can be had from one year's end to another. Over-production? — NO! It is this very same wide adaptability and production that is the making of the industry, that is changing it from a secondary branch of farming to a highly developed business. Here's why apples were exported to Europe in the days of Benjamin Franklin, but there was no real progress until the very recent perfection and use of cold storage and refrigerator cars. There has been a haphazard development of our foreign and city markets that seems disgracefully inefficient to the average business man. We haven't made a good start. The real possibilities have never been touched. The industry is still in its infancy.

PAST MISTAKES Would you like a bit of history? New York State was the great apple-growing center the first half of the last century, but the fruit became inferior as the orchards grew older and the insects, pests, and fungus diseases increased. Fruit growing was merely a branch of farming. Then along the middle of the century, millions of trees were planted in the virgin soil of Missouri and Arkansas, and farther north in Michigan. New York buyers came West to get perfect apples from these orchards. Insects and fungous diseases developed and the fruit soon became inferior like that of New York. Fruit growing was still one branch of farming.

WESTERN PROGRESS Then the Colorado folks began to set orchards, following the successful examples of the Mormons in Utah, and so the planting swept on in a great wave to the Pacific Coast, and the Southwest. But there were several vital differences in these far Western folks. They were strangers in a new country, not bound by local customs or prejudices. Their orchards meant success or poverty to them, and they did not quit and give up when the insects came — they sprayed, they perfected smudge pots to prevent frost injury, and having good fruit, they developed co-operative associations to sell it for high prices. They separated fruit growing from farming.

SUCCESS This was the first real step made. The Middle West had simply repeated the mistakes of the East. The success accomplished by the western growers became the talk of the nation, and thousands of people invested their money in fruit growing which brought the industry to its second great step, that is, the problem of distribution. The Easterners have just learned from the Westerners how to raise good fruit from well cared for trees, and the question of distribution is being solved by the united efforts of the fruit growers East and West. The day of 100, 500 and 1,000 per cent profits per year on orchards may not come again, but there is greater safety, and a greater certainty of returns than in any other branch of agriculture or in any other business. No investment is safer or will pay more than a good apple orchard, favorably located, convenient to the markets of the United States.

THE DEMAND Over-production of quality apples is impossible. Such talk comes from a man who hasn't an orchard. The man who has a good orchard in a suitable location plants more trees, and takes care of them. There is a large crop of apples this year, apple prices are comparatively low, yet nine-tenths of our American consumers are not supplied with good fruit at a fair price. If you doubt this, call on half a dozen nearby grocery stores, look at their fruit and ask the prices. Then you will know that there is a problem but it is **not** that of over-production. It is a problem of ungraded inferior fruit and extravagant methods of distribution.

William P. Stark in one of our Ozark orchards at Stark City, Missouri

PROFITS CERTAIN The problem is solving itself. Good fruit is making better and more easily reached markets, and with better markets there will be more good fruit and profitable prices. Each helps the other. There is a greater opportunity and profits are more certain than ever before. The well cared for commercial orchard in a favorable location has always been a big maker of profits and always will be. If you don't believe it go and try to buy such an orchard. The owner will not sell it for twice what it cost.

The Home Orchard

Then there is the home orchard. A few trees of early, medium and late apples planted in the back yard or in the garden will yield untold pleasure and satisfaction. Think of the health-giving satisfaction of spicy apples early in the summer; rich, juicy ones in the fall, and then Wealthy, Jonathan, McIntosh, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, or Baldwin in the winter and late spring.

Season of Ripening

We class the apples as summer, fall, and winter varieties, giving the months of ripening North and South. All winter and late winter apples must be picked about the same time in the fall of the year, but they are not ready for use until later on. They are mature when picked, but are not "ripe" or ready to eat until they have been kept in the cellar or storage for some time. Their "season of ripening" is the season when they are at their best for eating or cooking. It is impossible to give the exact date, because that varies with the locality. (Every ten miles further north you go the season is approximately a day later.) It also varies with the altitude. There may be a week's, or even a month's difference in two orchards only a few miles apart, where one is down in the valley and the other is away up on the mountain. The time of ripening also varies with the season, depending upon the amount of sunshine, rainfall, and whether it was an early or a late spring.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN Albemarle is Yellow Newtown, and Brook Pippin is identical with Green Newtown, while the Green Newtown and Yellow Newtown are so much alike that it is highly probable that one is but a sport or strain of the other. We grow the "Yellow Newtown — Albemarle" strain from bearing trees in Albemarle Co., Virginia. (See under Yellow Newtown.)

BALDWIN (Winter Apple) The Baldwin is known to every fruit grower and housewife in the northeastern United States. It is a staple on the apple markets everywhere. A bright red winter apple. Medium to large size, roundish shape, attractive color, good quality, when grown under favorable conditions. The flesh is firm and brittle, the skin tough, making it a splendid shipper and keeper. Our Baldwin trees are propagated from a strain of unusual productiveness; deep red color; highest quality, growing in J. H. Hale's Connecticut orchards where Prof. Shamel of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has studied and recorded the qualities and productiveness of individual trees over a period of years.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; long-lived and hardy, stands winters of southeast Canada along the Lakes, but not quite hardy enough to stand the cold, unprotected regions of northern Maine. Bears about the seventh year. It forms a thick, round head, as it grows older, requiring thinning and pruning to prevent light crops every other year.

The Baldwin is grown by the train-load in New England, in western New York and Ontario because of its good dessert and cooking qualities; keeps well in storage; a profitable export

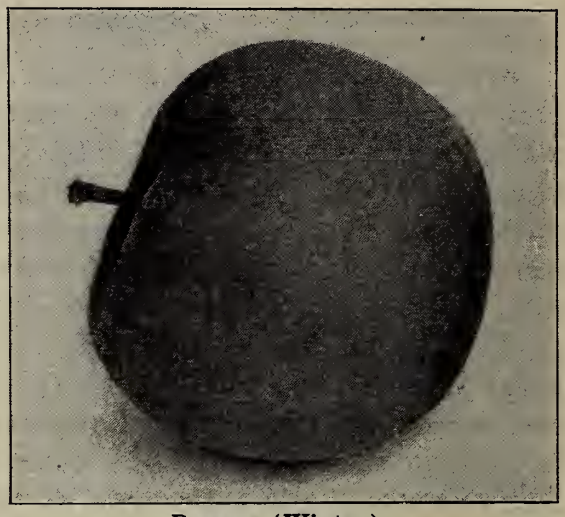
Baldwin

Black Ben Davis (Aristo Black)

The apples for the millions—they fill the barrels

apple and dries well. The Baldwin has also been found profitable in Michigan, in Ohio and in the higher altitude of the Virginias, where it is an early winter apple, and in Colorado, and a good apple in the lower mountain ranges of California, but the western fruit growers prefer higher quality varieties.

"Probably no apple has secured so general a popularity."—Prof. E. P. Powell, in "Orchard and Fruit Garden."



Banana (Winter)
A favorite in the West, North and East

Season of Use: New York, Michigan, and higher altitudes in Northwestern states from November until March. In common storage keeps until May, or even later when held in cold storage; at its best in January. In Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern states, ripens latter part of September, where it can be kept until Christmas or held in cold storage until January or February.

Price 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.30; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year 4 to 6 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.80; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $130.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, $1.40; per 100, $12.00; per 1000, $ 90.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.80; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $130.00
Year XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $21.00; per 1000, $170.00

BANANA, WINTER (Winter Apple) (Synonyms — Flory and Winter Banana.) The Banana is a wonderfully beautiful, brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow winter apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. It is large to very large, somewhat round and tapering at the blossom end. The skin is smooth and waxy, and the flesh is crisp and juicy. Bruises show through the transparent, waxy skin; it requires careful handling. The markets of to-day will not pay the price for apples that have been roughly handled.

The tree is a good average grower adapted to many conditions. Colorado orchardists get best results on "heavy" soils. The branches are rather flat and spreading; hardy except in the most severe regions of the far North; comes into full bearing young, usually about the fifth year, producing good crops every year. Blooms late.

The Banana is one of the most attractive and high quality juicy yellow apples, and has been planted successfully in nearly every apple-growing state in the Union, but has been very popular in Colorado and the states to the west and north. It has that unusual quality which is not apparent at the first bite, but a peculiar exquisite flavor which delights everyone as they eat and makes them want another one. "Great and good in New Jersey."—J. H. Hale.

Season of Use: Northern grown Banana will keep in ordinary storage from middle of November to April. Should usually be marketed before January. Southern grown Banana should be disposed of not later than the Christmas holidays.

Price 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c; per bundle of 10, $1.40; per 100, $12.00; per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year 4 to 6 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00; per 1000, $100.00
Two XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $180.00

BEN DAVIS Once the most widely grown and most profitable apple in the Mississippi Valley. The Black Ben, a solid red apple, is far better quality and a better moneymaker than Ben Davis, and should be planted in preference to Ben Davis, Gano, Shackleford, Coffelt, Arkansas Beauty, or any other of the Ben Davis family. Mr. William P. Stark discarded Ben Davis more than a decade ago, selecting its successor Black Ben as the most valuable, the most profitable of all the Ben Davis type. (See under Black Ben Davis.)

Even a small space devoted to fruit pays big returns in profit and pleasure

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Late Winter Apple) (Synonym — Ragen.) The Black Ben Davis is a deeply colored, bright red, late winter apple. It is covered a solid red like the Jonathan, with light yellow where it has been shaded. In fact, small western grown specimens often resemble Jonathan so closely in looks as to deceive the expert. It is large to very large; roundish conical shape, and smoother in outline than the Ben Davis — a very "showy" apple. The flesh is white, firm, and somewhat juicier than Ben Davis; mild, sub-acid, and fair quality. It does not have the "potato-like" flavor of the Ben Davis, but is a fairly good eating apple and a very good cooker. The flesh does not bruise easily, and this, with a thin but tough, smooth skin, makes it a remarkably fine keeping apple and one that will stand a great deal of handling without injury.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, upright, and somewhat spreading in growth, differing more widely from the old Ben Davis than others of that family. It bears about the sixth year.

The Black Ben Davis is one of the best commercial varieties. Its superb color and wonderful keeping qualities make it an attractive and profitable apple for the fruit-stand trade. It is an ideal fruit for the masses where better quality varieties do not succeed; as James M. Irvine, Supt. of Morrisiana Ranch, says, "It fills the boxes."

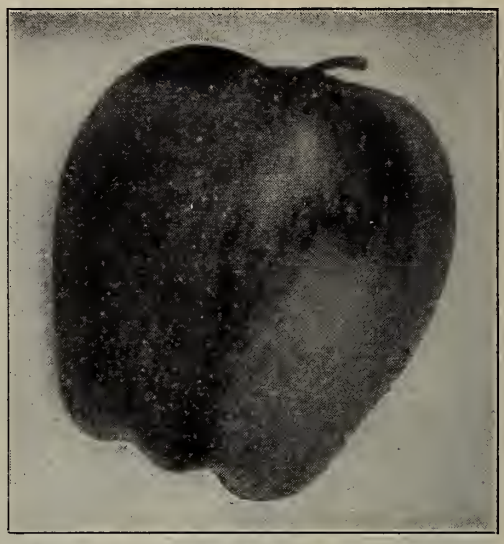
"Superb in color, size and keeping qualities, while in flavor it is totally unlike Ben Davis. Is a great commercial fruit." — E. P. Powell.

"The fruit of the Black Ben Davis is deeper colored, more symmetrical, and of better quality than old Ben Davis." — Prof. E. J. Wickson, Cal.

Season of Use: Will keep all winter in ordinary cellar. Can be held in storage to April. A profitable variety for storage, whether grown in New York, Missouri, or California and other states north or south.

Price One Year	3 to 4 feet, each, 16c;	per bundle of 10, $1.20;	per 100, $10.00;	per 1000, $ 70.00
	4 to 6 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Price Two Year	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 28c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $160.00

DELICIOUS (Winter Apple) The Delicious is a wonderfully beautiful, winter fruit, distinctively different from any other apple. **The great national dessert apple.** Its vigor, productiveness, and the exceptionally high quality of the fruit, its great beauty and unusual shipping qualities, put it in a class by itself. The apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. The coloring is so deep on the cheek next to the sun that it is almost a solid crimson with a light blue bloom spreading over it. On the shaded side, or where it has been covered by a leaf or branch it often shows a rich golden yellow. The apples are large and of uniform size. The shape is unique. It is round and long, broadly ribbed, tapering, with five distinct knobs on the blossom end. These knobs are especially prominent on apples grown in the West and certain sections of the East. They give it character and beauty. The consumer always remembers Delicious because of the luscious flavor and delightful quality. It makes such an impression that he recognizes it ever afterward, because of its characteristic appearance and quality. The flesh is fine, tender and firm, and flowing over with rich, highly flavored, syrupy juice. No description can give a fair idea of the wonderful quality and flavor. It is very mild, but no a "sweet" apple. It appeals to everyone and is an apple often recommended by physicians for patients who cannot digest harsher fruits. No two people describe its flavor alike. Some say it tastes like a pear. It reminds others of the banana and various tropical fruits — but there is really nothing to which it compares, except another one just like it. It has a delightful fragrant aroma, and a plate of them will perfume a whole room. The skin is thin but tough. It is so tough that it will stand handling without injury. When it is bruised the skin seldom breaks, but the bruise dries up without decaying or disfiguring the apple. There is no other apple in the Delicious class, for no other apple combines the wonderful flavor and fine texture of flesh with the tempting appearance and the ability to stand shipment. It is an ideal combination of quality and attractiveness, and the greatest money-maker of all. It is the apple that the best fruit dealers recommend to their most partic ular customers. It is offered on the menus of the largest hotels in America at 15c to 50c apiece.



Delicious—the greatest apple of them all

The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and naturally forms a perfect head of strong, arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads of fruit. It requires very little pruning and shaping on the part of the orchardist to develop the "perfect tree." The branches and twigs bend under weight, but do not break. Bears fourth to sixth year. It is grown commercially in the apple regions of the far North and upon the high mountains of the West. It has been uninjured in northern orchards where such varieties as McIntosh and Spy were severely damaged by the cold. The tree is such a hardy, vigorous grower, and is so resistant to aphis and other diseases that it is often used as a stock for the weaker varieties. It withstands drouth because of its great vigor and dense foliage. It thrives in every part of the country and in all kinds of soils where apples can be grown. It has been fruited successfully and profitably in practically every apple-growing district. Some of the most beautiful specimens ever grown came from Mr. Hale's orchard in Connecticut, others from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Delicious grown on North Manitou Island, Michigan, kept perfectly until May in an ordinary cellar. Beautiful specimens have been sent from the mountains and valleys of Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and every apple-growing state without a single exception. Some highly colored fruit has been grown in our Missouri orchards and in Arkansas. It is perfect in Colorado, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. The foliage is healthy and hangs well on the tree. In California and other sections where they are troubled with the powdery mildew, Delicious is resistant to this most troublesome disease. The bloom is hardy and opens out later than other varieties, often surviving frosts that kill other apples. It produces large quantities of vigorous, perfect pollen and is recommended as a "pollinizer" by Prof. Whitten.

How the Delicious Apple is served in leading Metropolitan Hotels, where it brings 15c to 50c each

of the Missouri Experiment Station. The tree is unusually productive, and yields good crops everywhere. A regular bearer, absolutely dependable. It often produces crops when others fail, and it is having apples to sell when the other fellow hasn't any that makes the orchardist the most money. The tree comes into bearing young. It will grow and produce to better advantage on more kinds of soil and in more different localities than any other variety.

This wonderful apple originated in the orchard of the late Jesse Hiatt, near Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Hiatt, who was an old Quaker, has said that he would not misrepresent the apple for a hundred such varieties. We say amen to the old "Friend's" sentiment, which he expressed many years ago. Since then Delicious has borne fruit in every apple-growing state, and has proven itself of great value, as fruit growers can see for themselves. The wide-awake orchardists are planting it in large numbers. It is easy to grow, easy to handle, and the most profitable of all to sell. It always brings the highest prices. The western growers often sell it by the car-load at double the price per box of other varieties.

This is the one great apple of America. It is the best money-maker, and the best orchard tree. Plant at least one-half to three-fourths of your orchard to Delicious.

Statement by S. L. Hiatt, son of the originator and present owner of the original Delicious tree:

"The original Delicious tree is 43 years old and is still doing business at the same old stand. Its originator, Jesse Hiatt, of East Peru, Iowa, passed to his reward in 1898 and I feel sure that the greatest legacy or asset he could possibly have left to posterity or future generations was the Delicious apple.

"I have picked apples off of this tree each and every year save one since it came into bearing and at this date (March 17th) I have a few in my cave I would not exchange for an equal number of the choicest oranges, bananas or pears that I have ever eaten.

"Jesse Hiatt was a very pious man seven days in a week but outside of his religion there was nothing to which he was so thoroughly devoted as the raising of fine fruit. He would not allow any one to grow finer specimens. When trees would begin to die or show signs of

The Original Delicious Tree

The above shows W. P. Stark on a visit to S. L. Hiatt's home, East Peru, Iowa, where the original genuine Delicious apple tree stands today as hardy as an oak, bearing when others fail

tenderness he would watch carefully day after day until he should satisfy himself as to the cause, whether it were borers, blight, wet soil or 30 below zero the previous winter.

"His grafting and experimenting covered many years. At one time he had seventeen varieties growing on one tree. I cannot tell the name of the tree on which my father grafted seventeen varieties of apples, but it was a fine shaped, thrifty tree, body straight, limbs rather heavy and well diversified, with outer points turning up and slightly in. This tree was twenty years old; it had blossomed sparingly a few times but had never borne an apple. While it was a fine specimen, father did not like an idle tree of its age and hardiness. "I will make it bear," said he to me.

"Jesse Hiatt cut an equal number of grafts from the following apple trees: Oskaloosa, Seeknofurther, Gilliflower, Yellow Bellflower, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, and Gloss apple, but I do not remember the other kinds. Then he sawed out six to eight feet of the top of the most of the large limbs. From where the large limbs were sawed he grafted on from two to four slips from as many varieties of apple trees.

"Nearly all these grew and when in bearing it was an interesting sight to behold, and a great many people came to see them, who thought the taste of the apples were slightly changed.

"Now listen. In forty feet of this tree the wonderful Delicious sprang into existence and its having the flavor of many apples, a composite, and some even include the flavor of the pear, pomegranate, pineapple and cantaloupe. It is a perfection of flavors and it must be a composite of all the good apples my father was testing.

"Jesse Hiatt was not satisfied with anything ordinary but wanted and longed for a fruit that was larger, finer looking and more luscious than any one else had. After the original Delicious tree had borne its first crop and the apples had come to their most perfect state in February, Jesse Hiatt said, **'I have realized my life's ambition. This is the best apple in the whole world.'**

"The fact that the Delicious tree is yet living and bearing luscious fruit year after year is the best evidence of the truthfulness of the many strong terms used in its praise by my father and a great many other admirers. This tree stood the extremes of drouth and cold that killed all the trees of its age and 90 percent of a much later planting of four acres. It has borne apples when the thermometer stood 26 degrees above zero (6 degrees below freezing) with two inches of snow, when the tree was in full bloom. Of all the nice things I have read that were said about the Delicious apple, I have never read a statement that I thought was overdrawn."

S. L. Hiatt.

Season of Use: Season, December to March. Northern New York and Michigan apples and those grown in higher altitudes of the Northwest, Colorado and Utah will keep until May in storage. Those from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., should be marketed before February. It keeps remarkably well but should be used when the flesh is brittle as it loses its quality when it gets mealy.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

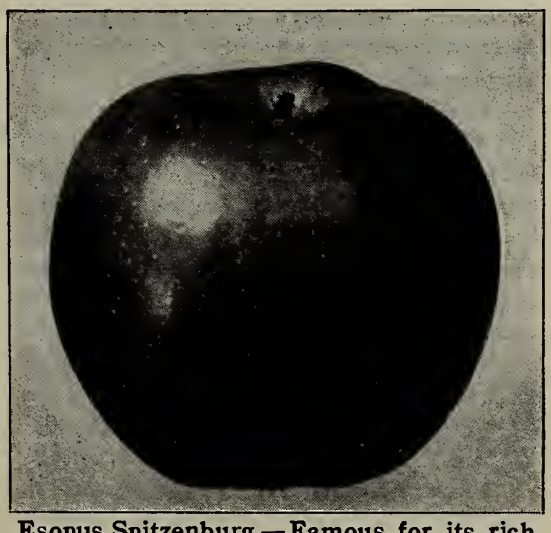
Delicious apple tree showing wonderful productiveness. This is one of the F. S. Burgess trees at Cashmere, Wash. This orchard began bearing the third year and when nine years old averaged five barrels per tree. They sold for $6.00 to $7.50 per barrel

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG (See page 27 under Oldenburg.)

ESOPUS SPITZENBURG (Winter Apple) Spitzenburg has long been a standard winter apple of quality, prized by people who appreciate good apples. It is a large, regular, handsomely colored, bright, purplish-red apple, shaded with yellow and sometimes striped with a darker red. Flesh firm and tinged with yellow, moderately juicy, rich, spicy, very best quality.

The tree is moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading and profitable commercially in favored localities. Bears in seven years. It should not be planted too close but have plenty of air and room and sunshine, for it is subject to "scab." Soil should be deep, fertile, well cultivated, and well drained.

The Esopus Spitzenburg is very profitable in the Champlain district of New York and in the higher altitudes of Virginia and in the irrigated valleys of the Northwest, and



Esopus Spitzenburg — Famous for its rich "sub-acid" quality and meaty flesh

the Rocky Mountains. Hood River "Spitzenburgs" have made that valley famous. There are favored sections in most apple-growing states where Esopus Spitzenburg thrives, but it must have the right conditions to pay as a market apple. A standard for quality and an old favorite on all the high class markets.

Season of Use: New York and Oregon from November to February or March. Can be held in cold storage until June. Virginia, New Mexico, California from October to March.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

GENITON (Ralls Geniton) (Late Winter Apple) The Geniton is the small roundish apple, greenish yellow color, blushed and mottled with a dull pinkish red, which most everyone associates with the happy days back on the farm. It is not a showy apple, and because of its small size it has never been a popular commercial variety. Flesh is full and running over with a sweet, sparkling, aromatic juice which makes a cider richer than nectar.

The tree is a moderate grower, hardy, and a late bloomer, escaping many spring frosts. The fruit hangs well and keeps well. Bears in seven years. It is good for home use and local markets. It belongs to the South but does well in the North, and should be in every orchard for its rich flavor — and old time's sake.

Season of Use: Keeps in ordinary cellar until spring.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

GRAVENSTEIN (Fall Apple) (Red) The Gravenstein, a grand old variety, is a large orange-yellow fall apple, heavily striped with light and purplish red. It is rather flat and broad at the stem end and slightly pointed at the blossom end. While it is a fall apple it holds up well in storage. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, highly flavored very good to best. It ripens irregularly and requires several pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for the home garden.

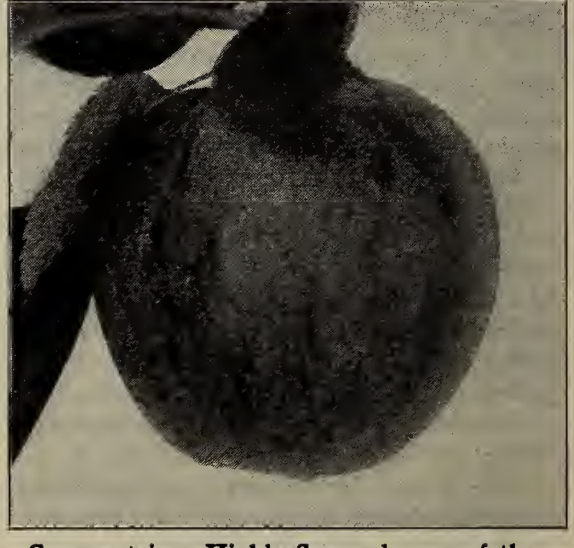
The tree is large, vigorous, upright and spreading; very productive and hardy and is widely grown in many parts of the country, but especially in the North. However it does well as far south as Virginia and Arkansas, and is one of the most profitable apples in California. Bears the sixth to eighth year. It thrives everywhere and is being planted more each year as the most profitable all-purpose apple of its season.

The Gravenstein comes from Germany and is one of the few European apples that are adapted to our country. However, this is easily accounted for as it undoubtedly goes back to the Russian type such as Duchess and Red Astrachan, and possesses their vigor and hardiness and a delightful flavor all its own.

"Standard apple in this state." — Prof. E. J. Wickson, California.

"Productive and excellent. Fine in all localities."—The American Fruit Culturist.

Season of Use: Last of September to early November in Northern states, August in California, Virginia, Southern states.



Gravenstein — Highly flavored: one of the best of its season

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

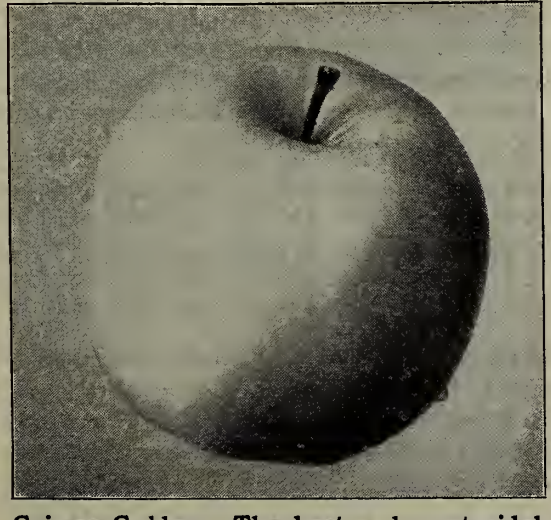
GRIMES (GOLDEN) **(Early Winter Apple)** Grimes Golden is the best quality, the most profitable, and one of the most beautiful golden yellow apples. It is medium to large, a roundish, oblong, cylindrical early winter apple, somewhat flattened at the ends, symmetrical, uniform. It is a beautiful, rich golden yellow, often showing a pinkish blush. This, with its attractive shape, makes it a splendid apple for boxing or barreling. Truly they are like "Apples of gold." The flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, juicy, very good to best. It has a refreshing sparkle that cannot be described. An ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker.

The tree is very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, splendid cropper, bears about the fourth year. Ideal for a filler and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to overbear. Blooms late. It is a splendid apple for the Virginias, and all of the eastern mountain section except the extreme North. It is profitable throughout the central United States from the Ozarks northward to Michigan. It is the most generally planted and profitable of the yellow apples in the Rocky Mountain country and the Pacific Northwest. While it is an early winter apple it will keep in storage until late spring when grown in the higher altitudes and picked before it is too mature. The Grimes Golden apple appeals to everyone. It is a favorite on the markets and among the fruit growers everywhere. It is doing more to make yellow apples as popular as red apples than any other variety. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets, and for profit everywhere.

Season of Use: Michigan and other Northern states season, from November to January or February. Although it can be kept with entire success in storage until April, usually should be sold by last of January. In Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, should be used from October to January. About the same season as Jonathan, a few days later.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 16c;	per bundle of 10, $1.20;	per 100, $10.00;	per 1000, $ 70.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 28c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $160.00

JONATHAN **(Early Winter Apple)** Jonathan originated in New York state and belongs to the Spitzenburg class. It is a medium size, early winter apple, roundish oval shape, tapering toward the blossom end. The color is a bright solid red, which turns to a deep red on the sunny side, often showing a purplish red. Sometimes on the shaded side, or where there has been a leaf or twig, a light yellow color shows in striking contrast to the brilliant red. Flesh is whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice that is full of snap and sparkle, which makes Jonathan one of the best quality and most profitable apples of its season.



Grimes Golden—The best and most widely planted yellow apple. Highest quality

The tree is medium size, moderately vigorous, long lived, a strong upright grower when young. Blooms late. Comes into bearing about the fourth year and is a splendid filler for an orchard. Produces large crops every year and the fruit hangs well on the tree. It requires thinning, or fertile soil to make good size. However, the Jonathan, also Grimes Golden, is beautiful and attractive, even when small, and the undersized grade can be sold to good advantage when

Jonathan — Best quality commercial apple of its season

packed neatly in small grape or peach baskets. The Jonathan and Grimes Golden are two standard commercial varieties of an excellent quality and appearance that are hard to beat. When properly handled they will bear good crops and always bring good prices on the markets, for their high quality is known everywhere and the demand is great. There never has been and there never will be an over-production of high quality apples like these, and we recommend planting them in commercial and home orchards in apple-growing sections where the soil is fertile enough to make a fair size. A favorite from California and Oregon to Virginia and New York.

Season of Use: In Northern states, higher altitudes, Colorado, Oregon and Washington can be held from November to February. Should usually be disposed of in Missouri and Virginia by the Christmas holidays. A few days earlier than Grimes Golden.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 16c;	per bundle of 10, $1.20;	per 100, $10.00;	per 1000, $ 70.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10. $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 28c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $160.00

KING DAVID (Early Winter Apple) The King David is a medium size early winter apple of the Jonathan type, although not quite as good quality. It is a uniform-shaped apple, tapering toward the blossom end. It is a very dark rich red, showing almost a purplish black on the sunny side of highly colored specimens. It will hang on the tree and color to a purplish black, but will not keep so well as when picked earlier. The flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, and good quality, a good shipper. Often shipped to Australia by Wenatchee growers.

The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, about the fourth year, and produces very heavy crops annually, a great apple as a filler. Blooms very late. It thrives best on the stronger fertile soils, but is also a very profitable apple on thin soils, and surpasses Jonathan in early bearing and productiveness in many localities. A better colored apple than Jonathan, averaging larger, and more productive in Missouri. More productive than Jonathan which does not bear much fruit in the center of the tree, while the King David is loaded from the tips of the branches to the main trunk. It is one of the best payers in our Ozark orchards, because it is productive and brings high prices.

Season of Use: November to January in the North. Southern-grown apples, last of September and October to Christmas. Ripens just ahead of Jonathan and Grimes Golden. Keeps well. When to be shipped long distance, can be picked early as it takes on color during the summer. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree after maturity.

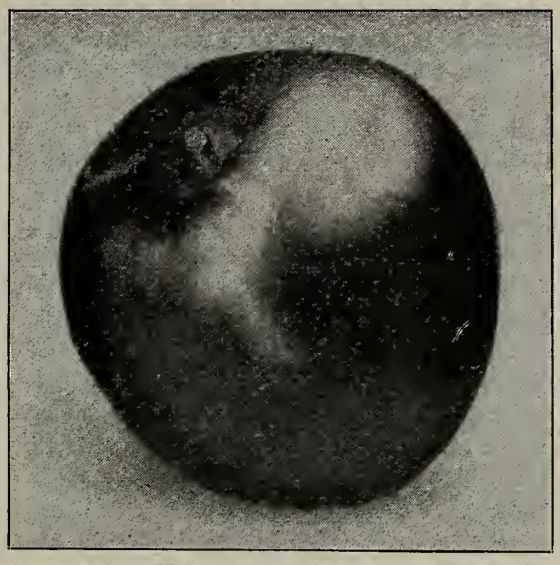
Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

LIVLAND RASPBERRY (Early Summer Apple) Livland Raspberry, which originated in Russia, is the best quality and most profitable early red summer apple. It is a smooth, clear, polished, waxen white apple, deeply marked with light crimson stripes, and shaded a beautiful red on the sunny cheek. It is hard to imagine a more attractive fruit. It is a medium to large round apple, regular, slightly tapering toward the blossom end, smooth and polished. The flesh is snow white, tender, fine grained, stained with red, crisp, juicy, mild, almost sweet. A delightful quality, and the best of the early summer apples.

Ripens over a period of several weeks. It is like a red Transparent, but a better shipper and more profitable. Retains crispness and flavor in storage. Less trouble from blight.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, bears enormously, like the Duchess. Does well in all apple-growing sections. Bears young, third to fourth year. Very hardy. Blooms late. Makes an ideal filler. They increase the profit of the orchardist as they require less spraying and are picked and sold and the money in the bank before the last spraying has been given to the late apples. The thoughtful orchardists and especially those convenient to markets are planting more of the summer apples.

"There is no early apple East or West of better quality than Livland Raspberry. The tree is perfect and a good bearer, and the fruit is handsomely colored."—A. G. Tuttle, Mont.



King David—Very productive, extra good shipper of Jonathan season

Season of Use: August in New York, Michigan and other Northern states. Ripens last of June and first of July in Southern states; earlier than Duchess; just a little ahead of the Yellow Transparent.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

MAIDEN BLUSH (Late Summer Apple) The Maiden Blush is a striking, highly colored, old-fashioned, late summer apple, bright lemon yellow with a deep crimson blush spreading over one cheek. It is round, flat, with a thin, tough skin. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy, a good eating apple and fine for cooking and drying.

The tree is vigorous, spreading and open, and has been planted successfully throughout the United States. It is long-lived, comes into bearing young, usually fourth or fifth year, and for these reasons has proven a profitable commercial variety in the East and one which sells unusually well on the market for its season. It bears good crops everywhere. The fruit ripens over a period of several weeks, and requires two or three pickings. It is a splendid staple variety for the home garden and for commercial planting.

Season of Use: In New York, Michigan and Montana and higher altitudes in Colorado, Washington and Northwestern states from September to November or December. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona and other Southern states from August to September.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

McINTOSH RED (Early Winter Apple) McIntosh belongs to the hardy Fameuse family, which is sometimes called "Snow," because of its beautiful, pure white flesh. Originated in Canada. Adapted to a wider range of localities than is the Fameuse. It is a medium, roundish, slightly flattened at stem end apple, regular size, uniform shape, and one of the most beautiful deep crimson blushed apples, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Sometimes shows yellow on the shaded side. The crisp, snow-white flesh is very tender and juicy, entirely different from "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. It is very delicate, almost dainty, and this, with the heavy fragrant aroma given off

by each apple, makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit.

The tree is a long-lived, strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. Late bloomer. It is best adapted to the northern half of the United States and thrives in the old home of the Fameuse apple along the St. Lawrence River to Michigan, the Dakotas, and the Pacific Northwest. It is not a late winter variety, but when grown in the northern United States it can be stored and held for the Christmas holiday trade or even later—but as one grower said, "You don't have to keep them for everybody wants to buy such apples." It has been planted by the hundreds of thousands in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, where they must have a hardy as well as a high quality apple—the apple that made "Bitter Root Valley" famous.

McIntosh—Fragrant: best high quality apple for northern U. S. and Canada

"There is a great demand for McIntosh in Wisconsin. The old Wealthy is also in demand. In addition I would lay stress on the planting of such varieties as the Duchess, Wealthy, and Yellow Transparent." — F. Cranefield, Sec. Wisconsin Hort. Society.

Season of Use: In New York, Michigan, Montana, Iowa and Utah and neighboring states from October to December or middle of January.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

MELON (Fall Apple) (Early) The Early Melon is a large, late summer apple, striped with red and yellow. Roundish, tapering slightly at the blossom end. The flesh is juicy and is as good or better quality than the Wealthy.

The tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears fifth year. It is an early variety and will often produce twice as much as other varieties of its season. Stands shipment well, and because of its enormous productiveness (excelling Wealthy), high quality and attractive appearance, it is a very profitable apple for the commercial orchard. It is very hardy, but is especially adapted to the South, as it produces high quality fruit where other varieties fail.

Season of Use: Ripens late September to Thanksgiving in northern states. Southern states, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, California, late August.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

NEWTOWN PIPPIN (See page 33 under Yellow Newtown.)

NORTHERN SPY (Winter Apple) Northern Spy is an attractive, large, bright red late winter apple, overspread with a delicate bloom. It is roundish and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. The skin is a clear pale yellow on the shaded side, nearly covered with a bright pinkish red, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It is rich and appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Is next to Baldwin and Greening in importance in the New England states and better quality. It holds up well in storage.

The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower. Develops a strong, aphis-resistant root system. For this reason, and because of its extreme hardiness, it is often used as a stock for tender

varieties. It needs intensive culture, and must be thinned to prevent bearing a light crop every second year. It is a very late bloomer and comes into bearing the eighth or tenth year. A profitable variety on fertile soils.

Season of Use: Western New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and neighboring states from November to March. Can be held in cold storage until April. Wyoming, Oregon and North California, November to February.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

OLDENBURG (DUCHESS OF) (Summer Apple) The Oldenburg is a very attractive, smooth skinned yellow apple, streaked and washed with red and covered with a faint blue bloom. It is the most profitable of all the mid-summer varieties. It is regular shaped, large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The tough golden yellow skin is nearly covered by brilliant stripes of red and crimson. Flesh is tinted with yellow, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good. The apple stands shipment well and is grown by the carloads in many parts of the United States, and always brings good prices on the market.

The tree is a moderate grower and can be planted close. Comes into bearing unusually young, about the third to fourth year. It is the best of the Russian apples and is one of the hardiest trees grown, while the dense heavy foliage makes it one of the best for hot dry climates. It bears annually, producing abundant crops. It is of great adaptability, and is grown all over the country, East, West, North and South, and is especially valued in all northern orchards because of its hardiness and productiveness. The tree is an upright grower, and because of its early and regular bearing habits makes an ideal filler.

Northern Spy—High quality and dependable

The fruit hangs well and ripens in the northern states in the latter part of August and September. However, it may be used for cooking long before it is ripe. Wise orchardists take advantage of this fact and make many dollars by gathering all the windfalls and selling them for cooking purposes. Others thin their fruit several times after it gets to be two inches in diameter. Thinning always pays if there is a heavy crop. It is especially profitable with the Oldenburg because the half-grown apples have a market value. Oldenburg has done more to extend the range of apple-growing than any other summer apple. It will thrive on many kinds of soil, and in locations where it is too cold for other apples to live. Many orchardists plant summer apples to supply their market the year around. Also the summer apples require fewer sprayings, less work, and they bring in money early in the season. The Oldenburg is grown successfully in every part of the country, and it should be planted more extensively everywhere for home use, local markets and carload shipments to distant markets because of its profit-earning powers.

Season of Use: Late August and September in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin and other Northern states. Ripens early in July in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, Arizona New Mexico, and other Southern states.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

PARAGON
(Winesap)
(Late Winter Apple)

The true Paragon is a decided improvement of the old Winesap, introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, Lincoln County, Tennessee. It has a deeper, richer solid red coloring; better flavor than Winesap. The flesh is firm, yellow tinged, unusually spicy and the very highest quality, equal if not better in this respect than Stayman; larger size than Winesap. It is the ideal Winesap. Growers have been slow to recognize it, as the true Paragon has been confused with other varieties. It is distinct from Mammoth Black Twig, which is a shy bearer and unprofitable. Thousands of the true Paragon have been planted as Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation.

The tree is equal in every respect to the Winesap, and a stronger, more vigorous grower; better foliage, bears sixth to seventh year. Its value is known and appreciated wherever the genuine Paragon has been planted, notably in the Ozarks, Tennessee, New Jersey, Maryland; and in the West.

Season of Use: Same as Winesap, in the North, from January to June; in Southern states and California from November to March.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

RED ASTRACHAN
(Late Summer Apple)

Red Astrachan is a large, late summer apple, nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with a bluish "plum-like" bloom. It is large, roundish, with white, red tinged flesh; aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, liked by people who prefer a tart apple. It is an ideal cooker and the crop can be thinned and the apples used for this purpose when only half ripe. This, combined with the fact that it ripens unevenly, gives it a season covering the latter half of the summer.

The tree is hardy, being of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, productive, reliable; bears fourth year and is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country. It is a profitable variety, and while it has some disadvantages, it is the best apple of its class and season.

"The main reliance in California for an early apple." — E. J. Wickson.

Season of Use: In New York, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon and neighboring states, late July to September. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Utah and California, last of June to first of July.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00

Oldenburg, Duchess of—the most productive and profitable summer apple

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (Late Winter Apple) The Rhode Island Greening is a roundish, elliptical winter apple of greenish color but turning yellow when the apple is fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich yellow coloring. It is tender and crammed full of sparkling juice that has a richness of flavor surpassed by few apples. It has a rich delicacy that is appreciated by everyone who enjoys a sprightly apple, overflowing with delightful juice. It is an excellent cooker, one of the best of the best. Keeps well in storage.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, wide spreading branches somewhat drooping and dense. Bears in five years. When properly pruned it is inclined to bear every year; a late bloomer. It is hardy but not quite as hardy as Baldwin. It has the same range of adaptability as the Baldwin and ranks next to it as a commercial fruit in the northeastern United States. It is a better quality apple than the Baldwin and is known on American and European markets, but its rather greenish color has been a handicap in the past.

The public is more interested in fruit-growing and fruit varieties than ever before and some of these good apples that have been handicapped by color and appearance will be appreciated for their real worth as quality becomes more generally known and recognized.

Season of Use: New York and Ontario, October to March or April. Commercial limit, January, unless held in ordinary storage. New Mexico, Arizona and California, October to December or January.

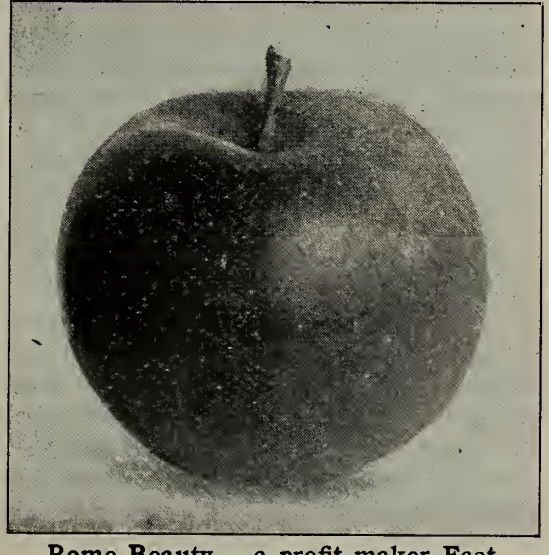
Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

ROME BEAUTY (Late Winter Apple) Rome Beauty is a good size, roundish, slightly oblong apple with a yellow skin handsomely colored and striped with a bright red. It is one of the most beautiful and profitable of late winter apples. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and good quality. It is a splendid storage apple and is well known and appreciated on the market.

The tree is a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, hardy, except in the extreme northern tier of states. Bears fourth to fifth year. Very profitable in central United States, the Rocky Mountain country, and the Southern states, and largely planted in the mountain valleys of California, Arizona and New Mexico. Blooms very late, never fails. The apple has a long stem and hangs unusually well on the tree. It should be planted on the windy side of the orchard, as it is less apt to be blown off than other varieties. It often gives a crop from the secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost, as was demonstrated in Idaho orchards several years ago. A good market apple.

Season of Use: Northern grown, New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wyoming and Northwestern states, November to April or May. Southern grown, Virginia, Arizona, California, October to February or March if held in cold storage.



Rome Beauty — a profit maker East and West

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

STAYMAN (WINESAP) (Winter Apple) Stayman is the largest of the Winesap family, and in honor of the originator should be known simply as Stayman. ("Dr. Stayman wrote me long ago and dropped the 'Winesap' off." — Prof. H. E. Van Deman.) It is a late winter apple. Plump, rounding toward the blossom end. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling the Winesap, except the coloring is not quite so brilliant. It is an equal of Winesap in every other way, much larger in size, and better quality. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, and has a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone, and when eaten all winter long the last one tastes just as good as the first.

The tree has a dark heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; hardy, vigorous, spreading, somewhat open, a stronger grower than the Winesap. Thrives on thin dry soils where Winesap would fail. A reliable annual cropper. Comes into bearing young, about the fifth year and produces large loads of fruit every year which hangs well on the tree. The old Winesap tends to produce undersized fruit as the tree gets older, but the Stayman always produces large and attractive apples. No other apple has been more widely planted than the Winesap and the Stayman is adapted to the same soil and conditions; it should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its large size and high quality.

"An old improvement on Winesap; growers reporting favorably on Winesap have this variety which is larger and better; the tree is a stronger grower and is more productive. Approved by Mr. Frank Femmons, California."

"The old Winesap profitable only on the most fertile soils and in typical Winesap regions. The Stayman's general adaptability a great success; highly profitable from coast to coast. Orchardists everywhere secure an extra price for the Stayman Winesap as it creates its own market because of merit and high quality." — William P. Stark.

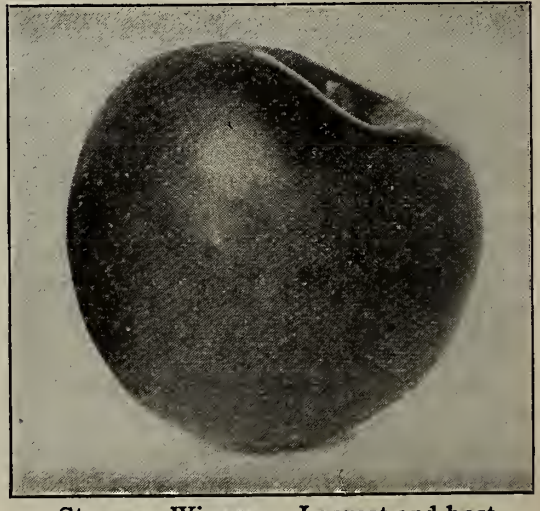
Season of Use: New England, Iowa, Washington, from December to April. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico; Utah, Arizona, from November to March.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

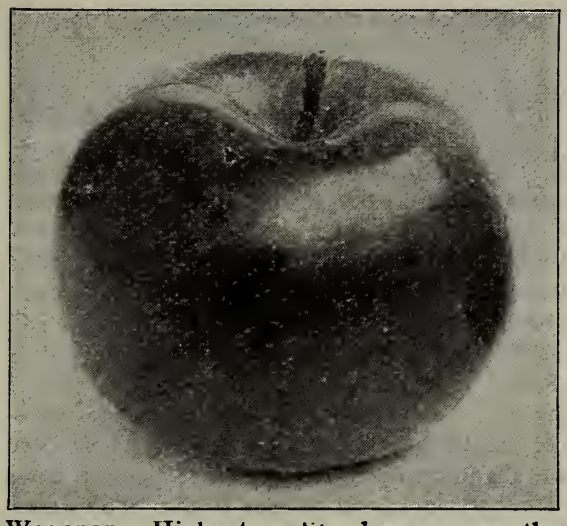
SPITZENBURG (See page 21 under Esopus Spitzenburg.)

WAGENER (Early Winter Apple) Wagener is a hardy bright red apple with a strongly contrasting yellow ground color. It is roundish, oblong, broadly ribbed, with whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, good, high flavor, and very high quality. An apple of superior excellence. The Wagener comes at a season when there are a number of quality apples, but it stands in the first rank along with the best as a high quality commercial apple.

While it is of the Northern Spy family, the tree in no way resembles the Spy. It is vigorous, thrifty, upright grower when young. It comes into bearing early, often the third to fourth year, and produces enormous crops yearly. As the tree gets older it must be watched or it will give all its energy to producing fruit and lose in vitality; thin the crop. This early,



Stayman Winesap—Largest and best quality of all the Winesaps



Wagener — Highest quality, bears young, the ideal "filler"

heavy bearing, combined with a straight, vigorous, upright growth, makes it the very best apple of all as a "filler." It should be planted between the rows of permanent trees as a "filler" in every orchard, and is equally valuable as a permanent tree. When planted as a permanent tree the rows can be set six to ten feet closer than the varieties which have a spreading growth. Wagener originated in New York, and is adapted to the soils and climate of New York, Michigan and other Northern states, but does equally well farther south and is especially attractive and is very profitable in the western and southwestern states, and the Appalachian country.

Season of Use: New York, Michigan, Iowa, Montana from October or November to February. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Missouri from October to Christmas when held in storage.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

WEALTHY (Fall Apple) The Wealthy is a hardy, showy, bright red, fall or early winter apple which has done more to extend apple growing in the cold sections of the North than any other variety and is one of the most beautiful. The yellow skin is almost covered with a bright blush and narrow stripes and splashes of red. It is above medium to large, uniform in shape, roundish, conical, slightly flattened at the stem end. Skin is tough so that it stands handling well. The flesh is white, crisp, and good to very good; full of juice, refreshingly brisk for those who enjoy a pleasant sub-acid apple.

The tree is a free grower, very hardy; stout branches. Bears fourth to fifth year. It is adapted to many soils and climates but has been planted most extensively in the upper Mississippi Valley where its hardiness is of greatest importance. It is a very profitable variety and absolutely the best of its season in New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other apple sections, where several pickings are made of it when it is half grown. This thinning increases the quality and value of the remaining fruit and the half-grown apples are sold for cooking purposes. Adapted to the southern districts where it should be largely planted, especially in the higher altitudes. Wealthy is a good shipper, and holds up well in storage for an early apple. Can often be held for the holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use.

"A free grower, very productive, good quality, vinous, juicy, sub-acid." — E. P. Powell.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the state." — Aven Nelson, Sec. Wyoming State Hort. Society.

"Wealthy is a fall apple; may be safely grown for commercial purposes in British Columbia." — J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

William P. Stark visited the late Peter Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., twenty-nine years ago to make a study of the original Wealthy tree, appreciating its great value and unusual hardiness, an apple in and of a class by itself. He has consistently ever since propagated and disseminated Gideon's monument, the Wealthy, in all orchard regions, and even to-day the variety should be far more generously planted. Mr. Stark also secured the Excelsior and Florence crabs, two of Gideon's creations, and has done much to place them in the hands of fruit growers.

Season of Use: In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Dakota, from October

to January. Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, California, Utah and neighboring states from September to November.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN (Winter Apple) The White Winter Pearmain is one of the avorite old-time winter apples of the East, especially in the Mississippi Valley. A medium-sized yellow apple, roundish, tapering and pointed at the blossom end. A tough smooth, waxy skin, fine grained, crisp, firm, juicy flesh, very good quality, and a delightful fragrance.

The tree is a strong grower, spreading, vigorous, hardy except in the extreme North. Bears in six to seven years. Blooms late. While the White Winter Pearmain has long been popular in the East, it is the Rocky Mountain and California growers who have found it most profitable. It has been a big money-maker in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Should not be planted on heavy or poor soils. It is a splendid cooking apple, very high quality and one of the best quality yellow winter varieties. The yellow apples are commanding better prices each year on the market and should be planted more extensively.

Season of Use: In North from December to March. Missouri, Virginia, Arizona, California and neighboring states from November to February.

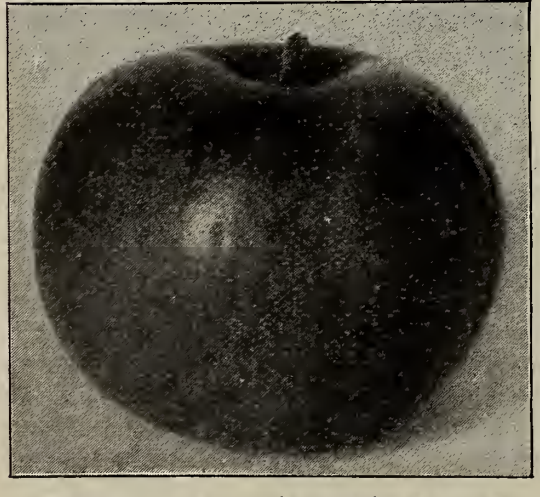
Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $170.00

WILSON RED JUNE (Summer Apple) This is like an enormous Red June, having the same beautiful deep red coloring but a much larger apple. Flesh firm. A good shipper.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, comes into bearing young, often producing good crops the fourth or fifth year. It ripens just between Duchess and Wealthy.

The Wilson Red June is a great market apple. It has the good qualities for the home garden that the old Carolina Red June had, and the size and color that make it sell well.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00



Wealthy—Hardy—high quality and the best money maker of its season

Season of Use: In Northern states Wilson Red June ripens first of August. In Southern states, first of July. In extreme southern Texas, the last of June.

WINESAP (Late Winter Apple) Of all our apples, the Winesap is one of the oldest, most popular, and the best known in America. It is planted in the home gardens and in the commercial orchards from Virginia to California; from New England to the Pacific northwest. It is uniform in shape, roundish, conical, with a medium thick, tough, smooth skin, color a deep bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish red, except where shaded; then it shows yellow underneath the red. The flesh is tinged with yellow, very

firm and juicy, good to very good. Is a splendid eating apple, a favorite of wholesale and retail merchants. Keeps unusually well in storage and in ordinary cellars, and is a good cooker. It is large on young trees, but becomes smaller as the tree gets older. This can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

The tree is a vigorous, spreading and open grower. It should be kept open and well pruned to make the fruit average large and give it the deep brilliant coloring which is so necessary to get the highest prices. The tree is hardy and adapted to planting in every part of the country except the extreme cold North and is profitable on many different kinds of soil, but does not succeed in low, damp localities, preferring a deep loam soil. The tree is a productive regular bearer. Produces first crop about the fifth year. For a hundred years the Winesap has been one of the most profitable apples and still is, and either it or the Stayman or the Paragon should be planted largely in all Winesap regions throughout the United States.

"One of the best apples for baking; widely cultivated in the West and Southwest." — The American Fruit Culturist.

"This is one of the four or five great varieties of the Piedmont regions of Virginia, and as a 'general purpose' apple for the Piedmont conditions it is one of the most uniformly successful and satisfactory sorts grown in this region. What the Baldwin is to the northern apple-growing sections, this variety is to this region." — H. P. Gould, Pom. in charge Fruit Investigation U. S. Department Agriculture.

Season of Use: Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Idaho, from January to June. Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, New Mexico, Nevada and California from November to March.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 16c;	per bundle of 10, $1.20;	per 100, $10.00;	per 1000, $ 70.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.30;	per 100, $11.00;	per 1000, $ 80.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 28c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $160.00

YELLOW NEWTOWN (Late Winter Apple) The Newtown, as it is often called, is a beautiful, yellow winter apple, occasionally showing a pink blush; roundish chunky, slightly flattened at both ends. The flesh is firm, meaty, brittle, juicy, and of the very highest quality. The apple keeps well. Benjamin Franklin took some with him on his historical trip to England and it is exported today from the Virginias and West.

The tree is a good grower, but must have special climatic conditions and soils. Hardy, bears in five years. The mountain soils of the Virginias were famous long before the war for their Newtown or "Albemarle Pippins" — which are the same thing. They have since found that they can be grown profitably down in the Shenandoah Valley and other valleys, and certain well-drained uplands of the Central West and the mountains of California. Hood River Newtown and Spitzenburg are known in all the fancy markets. There are many valleys in the Northwest that will produce both varieties to the same degree of perfection, but the Hood River pack is famous because of the rigorous control exercised over the grading and packing of its members by the Hood River Fruit Growers' Association.

Season of Use: Northern-grown, from February to May. Southern-grown, from January to April or May.

Price	3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $ 90.00
One Year	4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $13.00;	per 1000, $100.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;	per bundle of 10, $2.70;	per 100, $23.00;	per 1000, $180.00

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Extra Early Summer Apple) The Yellow Transparent is a hardy, beautiful, clear yellow apple from Russia. It is medium size, uniform shape, round, tapering slightly at the blossom end, with a fine grained white flesh, sprightly, sub-acid, pleasant, good quality for eating and the very best for cooking. The skin is smooth, waxy cream-yellow, with a clearness and brilliance from which it gets the name "Transparent." See page 13 for view of well-kept yellow Transparent Orchard.

The tree is fairly vigorous and a straight, upright, compact grower and very hardy; it is especially adapted for planting as a "filler" because it takes little room and comes into bearing very young. Bears third to fourth year. Reliable cropper, bears every year. Fruit ripens

over a period of three weeks and several pickings should be made in order to get all the fruit on the market in prime condition. When planted in permanent orchards, trees can be set eight to twelve feet closer than the more spreading varieties. Bruises show up on the clear, bright skin; nevertheless the apple is very profitable and is grown and marketed with large profit by the carload in many sections of the country. All summer apples require careful handling and should be packed in baskets which hold a bushel or less. It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South and is very extensively planted in the North because of its iron-clad hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds well on thin soils. It is the most profitable of the early apples and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, and especially those near good markets.

Season of Use: In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, last of July and first of August. Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico last of June.

Price	**3 to 4 feet, each, 18c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.40;**	**per 100, $12.00;**	**per 1000, $ 90.00**
One Year	**4 to 6 feet, each, 22c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.90;**	**per 100, $17.00;**	**per 1000, $140.00**
Price	**X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.50;**	**per 100, $13.00;**	**per 1000, $100.00**
Two	**XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.90;**	**per 100, $17.00;**	**per 1000, $140.00**
Year	**XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 32c;**	**per bundle of 10, $2.70;**	**per 100, $23.00;**	**per 1000, $180.00**

YORK IMPERIAL (Late Winter Apple) York, or Johnson's Fine Winter, as it is known in the Virginias, is a bright, pinkish-red apple, striped with dark red. Skin is tough, flesh firm, crisp, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and good quality. It is a blocky, chunky apple, and specimens are generally lop-sided. This is the worst objection to the apple, for it takes more time to pack in boxes. However, it always shows up well in barrels and is often exported to Europe and sold as "Red Newtown." York has been the most widely planted apple in the Virginias, and is very profitable in the central West.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very large and dense on heavy clay land but more open on lighter soils. Late bloomer. A good pollenizer. Bears sixth to seventh year. The tree is unusually productive and an annual bearer. It never fails. It is hardy and adapted to requirements and conditions east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme northern states. It is well known on the markets, keeps well in storage unless picked green, then the skin is apt to turn brown or "scald." When handled right it will keep well in an ordinary cellar and is a good apple for the local grocery man to store in a cellar over winter where "cold storage" fruit is too costly for his trade. In spite of criticism, it is still planted extensively in the Appalachian Mountain country and the central West, because it is a good variety, a very attractive commercial apple, hardy and very profitable. It has a place in the markets of our country and it fills that place well. The orchardist makes money and the buyer is satisfied.

Season of Use: In New York and Michigan from January to April or May. Virginia, Missouri and Southwest from November to March.

Price	**3 to 4 feet, each, 16c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.20;**	**per 100, $10.00;**	**per 1000, $ 70.00**
One Year	**4 to 6 feet, each, 20c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.70;**	**per 100, $15.00;**	**per 1000, $120.00**
Price	**X 3 to 4 feet, each, 17c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.30;**	**per 100, $11.00;**	**per 1000, $ 80.00**
Two	**XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 20c;**	**per bundle of 10, $1.70;**	**per 100, $15.00;**	**per 1000, $120.00**
Year	**XXX 5 to 7 feet, each, 28c;**	**per bundle of 10, $2.30;**	**per 100, $19.00;**	**per 1000, $160.00**

How We Save You 30% to 50%

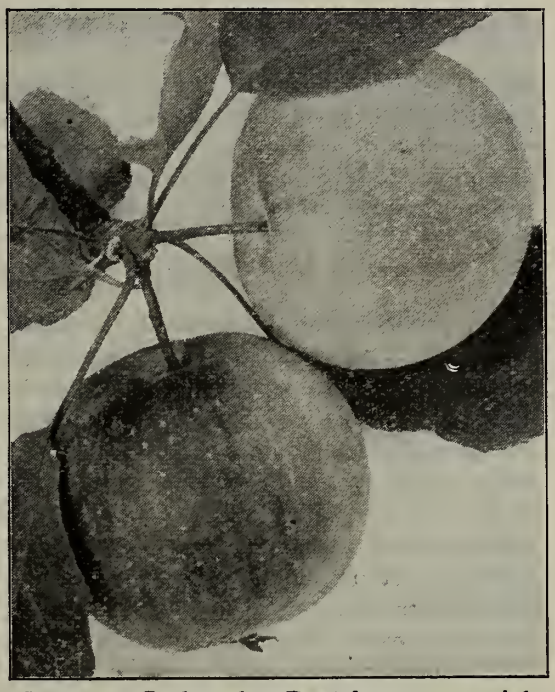
No agents — no "plate-book" men — buy direct from nursery and save one-third to one-half.

Here is what the United States government says in Farmer's Bulletin No. 113, issued by Department of Agriculture.

"If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman, he will save the expense of the middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes in injury that may occur through repeated handling."

Crabapple Trees

Include the crabs in every fruit garden. They are delicious for cooking, preserving and jellies. In the last few years immense orchards of crabapple have been planted, for they are now of commercial importance on the city markets. They are easily grown and cheaply picked and handled. A row of crab trees is often planted on the exposed windy side of the orchard. They protect the other trees and pay a profit. They are very ornamental and can be planted in a corner of the yard or garden. They are beautiful when in bloom, and in fruit they are an immense leafy cluster of little red and gold apples.



Florence Crabapple—Best for commercial orchards and home planting

EXCELSIOR CRABAPPLE (Fall Apple) This is the largest crab, being nearly as large as a medium sized apple. It is one of the very best crabs for eating fresh, combining the sparkle and snap of the Siberian crabs with the richness and sweetness of standard apples. It is very good for jelly, but especially recommended as the best crabapple for dessert. It is noted for its high quality and for its beautiful appearance, being a rich yellow almost covered with a bright red.

Tree large, vigorous, hardy; comes into bearing young.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00; per 1000, $100.00
XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $180.00

FLORENCE CRABAPPLE (Early Winter) The Florence Crab is highly colored, pinkish red, faintly striped with a darker red. Wherever shaded it shows a deep yellow. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid.

Tree upright, spreading — very hardy. The Florence originated with the late Peter M. Gideon of Minnesota, who found it the hardiest of all, and was secured for propagation by William P. Stark twenty-eight years ago. It is the most valuable of all the crabs because the tree bears unusually young — sometimes produces fruit when two years old — is reliable, very productive, and the apples are large — larger and more prolific than Martha. Should be planted in the North instead of Transcendent, because it is hardy and less subject to blight. The most profitable grown. Sells well in little baskets. A natural dwarf and should be planted even closer than dwarf pear. Medium season.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00; per 1000, $100.00
XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $180.00

HYSLOP CRABAPPLE (Early Winter) The Hyslop is covered with brilliant carmine to dark purplish red; overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is roundish, uniform shape. large size for a crab. Flesh yellow, very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Fruit is borne in clusters. Very good for jellies and other cooking purposes.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading, open. The Hyslop has been widely planted. One of the best known crabs. The cultivated crab apples are not bitter or puckery when ripe. Do not confuse them with "wild" crabs.

Price X 3 to 4 feet, each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00; per 1000, $100.00
XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $180.00

Pear Trees

Fall and Spring Planting

Apple, peach, pear, and other fruit trees, vines, bushes, etc., can be planted with entire success in the fall or in the spring. The fall planting can be done at a time when help is easy to get and the trees will start growth a little earlier. However, fall planted trees do not become established, until the growth starts and so are liable to injury from cold during the following winter, in the northern half of the United States and the higher altitudes of the arid West. In these regions spring planting is more generally practiced than fall planting. *Read what authorities say, page 12.*

Pears — the Quality Fruit

The pear is closely related to the apple and, like the apple, thrives on many soils. It is noted for its great delicacy, mild, sweet, and delicious flavor, and the melting, buttery, juicy texture of the flesh, surpassing the apple in these respects. There are many large commercial orchards in New York, Michigan, the north central states, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and other western and southwestern states, but it has never been planted as extensively as the apple. It requires more careful handling when it is to be shipped long distances, or when stored. However, it can be kept through the winter like the apple. The blight has prevented the planting of many large orchards. The blight can now be overcome by a careful system of pruning and disinfecting the cuts. There is a great future for scientific pear growers. The Kieffer pear (also the Garber) which is very resistant to blight, has extended commercial pear growing much farther south than has ever been possible before.

The pear grows erect and can be planted closer in the orchard than the apple. Kieffer especially can be planted in close rows or hedges for wind-breaks, as it grows as erect as a Carolina poplar, and the fruit from such a hedge is fair, although not as good as fruit from cultivated orchards. The pear is a beautiful ornamental tree for the avenue and the lawn, with its dense glossy, green foliage and straight, upright growth.

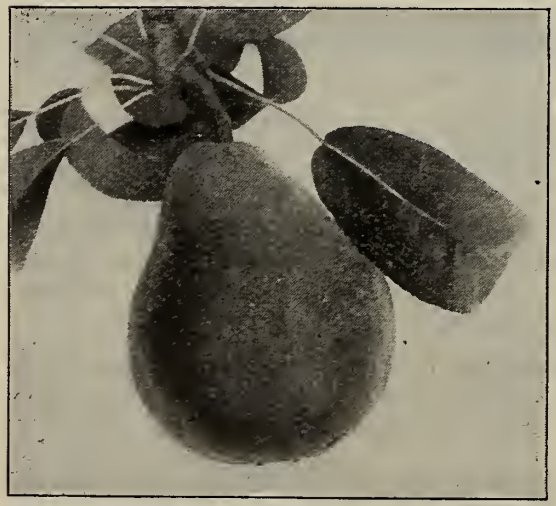
The pear is a highly profitable fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown, being nearly free from insects and fungous diseases. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

Order of Ripening of Pears

The pears ripen in the following order: Clapp Favorite, Bartlett, Lincoln, Seckel, Garber, Duchess, Comice, Anjou, Kieffer, Winter Nelis.

ANGOULEME (Synonyms: Duchess, Duchesse d' Angouleme.) Grown only as a dwarf, page 40.

ANJOU (BEURRE D' ANJOU) (Late Fall Pear) The Anjou is a large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained buttery, melting, with a rich, high flavor. Always looks good. Keeps well and is a great shipper.



Anjou — The most dependable high quality commercial pear

The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape; very vigorous, hardy, long-lived and productive, bears annually. Late bloomer; bears fourth to fifth year.

The Anjou is the best all-round commercial pear grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality and richness make it one of the best eating pears and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East.

Season of Ripening: In North it ripens in October and keeps in an ordinary cellar until the holidays. Can be held in storage much longer. Further South and in Colorado it ripens in late summer, usually middle of September, and must be used by Thanksgiving unless held in cold storage.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c;	per bundle of 10, $2.90;	per 100, $26.00;	per 1000, $190.00

BARTLETT (Summer Pear) Bartlett is a large, clear, bright, yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy and the surface is uneven or wavy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, rich vinous flavor, juicy; relished by everyone. A universal favorite as a canner, shipper, and for home use.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, erect, comes into bearing young, and does well everywhere except in southern localities. One of the late bloomers; bears fourth year.

The Bartlett is grown in all the more favored pear regions East, West, and North, and has been more widely planted in commercial orchards than any other variety. The California Bartletts, both fresh and canned, are well known on all markets, and many pear growers in the East have made a great reputation for their Bartlett pears. Pear growers of the Pacific Northwest often plant Bartlett with Anjou as a pollenizer.

Season of Ripening: In New York and Michigan ripens early September. Further south ripens in August. In western Colorado the last of August. Grown in all parts of California and at different altitudes so that eastern markets are supplied with California Bartletts from July to October.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 23c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 34c;	per bundle of 10, $2.90;	per 100, $26.00;	per 1000, $190.00

CLAPP FAVORITE (Summer Pear) The Clapp Favorite is a very large, yellow pear, splashed with crimson and russet patches. It is roundish at the blossom end, small neck tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. The flesh is white, fine grained, juicy, melting, excellent quality, very good when picked early from the tree.

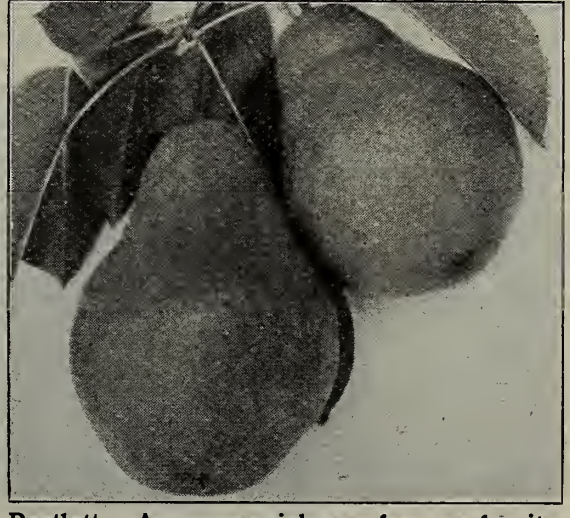
The tree is erect, hardy, vigorous, very productive, healthy; blooms late, bears fourth to fifth year. The Clapp Favorite deserves the name of "Favorite" and is grown across the entire continent. A high quality, profit-making pear

Season of Ripening: About first of September in New York and Michigan. Comes in ten days ahead of Bartlett, and California growers often plant it to give them a longer season as it is often sold on the market as Bartlett.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00

Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	each, 23c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	each, 27c
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	each, 34c
Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	per bundle of 10, $1.90
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	per bundle of 10, $2.30
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	per bundle of 10, $2.90
Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	per 100, $17.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	per 100, $21.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	per 100, $26.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	per 1000, $140.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	per 1000, $160.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	per 1000, $190.00

COMICE (Late Fall Pear) The Comice is a large, fine yellow pear, often with light crimson blush. It is roundish shape, tapering sharply toward the stem end. Stem usually set obliquely. Skin is clear, bright, waxy. Flesh is white, rich, fine grained, smooth, juicy and aromatic.



Bartlett—A commercial pear famous for its delicious flavor

The tree is vigorous, productive; a more regular bearer and just as hardy as Bartlett. It is adapted to many pear regions East and West — a high quality money-maker from New England to the Pacific Northwest. Very late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year.

Comice is even a better carrier and longer keeper than Bartlett. This with its productiveness and high quality, makes it especially fine for market. It remains in a good eating condition a long time after it is fully ripe. As a high quality commercial pear Comice is equally as good as the Bartlett, and has the advantage of being later.

Season of Ripening: In New England states and Michigan, ripens last of September and first of October. A month to six weeks later than Bartlett, depending on soil and locality.

Price	2 to 3 feet	each, 24c;	per bundle of 10, $2.00;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet,	each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.10;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet	each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.00;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $240.00

DUCHESS (See Angouleme, page 40.) (Grown only as a dwarf.)

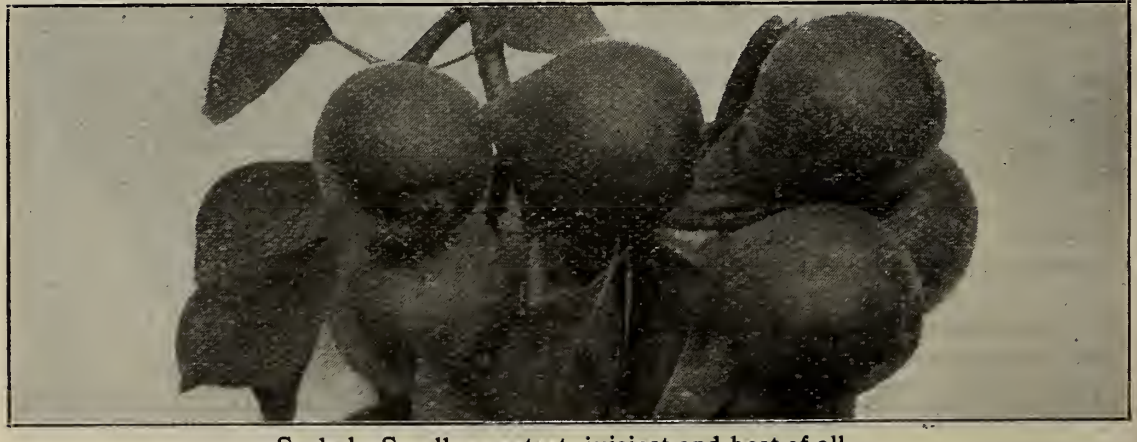
GARBER (Fall Pear) The Garber is a large, yellow pear with a red cheek. Roundish, oblong, tapering toward the stem end. The flesh is firm, juicy, fair quality. The fruit should be picked when fully developed but before entirely "ripe," and placed in a cool room. It is a splendid market and canning pear.

The tree is a very strong, hardy, vigorous grower, especially resistant to blight, and should be planted in the South where other pears cannot grow, and as a pollenizer for Kieffer and others. Bears about fifth year. It is a splendid shipping pear, keeps remarkably well, and is a very profitable commercial variety.

Season of Ripening: Virginia and Missouri and neighboring states first of September to early October. Ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of Kieffer. Keeps well when wrapped in paper and put in a cool dark cellar or closet.

Price	2 to 3 feet,	each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet,	each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet,	each, 23c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet,	each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	each, 34c;	per bundle of 10, $2.90;	per 100, $26.00;	per 1000, $190.00

KIEFFER (Winter Pear) Kieffer is large to very large, a rich yellow, often with a handsome red cheek It is oval, "pear" shape, sometimes tapering nearly as much toward the blossom end as toward the stem end. The flesh is juicy, good, coarse. When well grown it is a good pear. Remarkably fine shipper and excellent for canning. It should be picked when mature but before entirely ripe. If allowed to ripen on the tree the flesh about the core becomes coarse and gritty. Delicious when cut in two and baked, half covered with water, in a pan. The tree is remarkably strong, vigorous, very productive, bearing



Seckel—Small, sweetest, juiciest and best of all

enormous loads every year, and one of the most resistant to blight. Bears about the fifth year. It has made pear growing possible in many sections of the South where other varieties fail. For this reason it is more extensively planted than any other variety although it ranks second to Bartlett in the commercial orchards of the United States.

The Kieffer is a great pear and when properly handled is a very profitable commercia variety — the pear for the masses; the pear for the millions.

Season of Ripening: In New York, last of October to November. In Virginia, Oklahoma, and neighboring states last of September. Can be kept in a cellar until Thanksgiving, or in cold storage until December or January.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.60;	per 100, $14.00;	per 1000, $100.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.10;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $120.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.10;	per 100, $19.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Year XXX	5 to 6 feet, each, 29c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $160.00

LINCOLN (Summer Pear) The Lincoln is a very large, clear yellow pear, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side; juicy, high quality; in many ways resembling the Bartlett. Good shipper; keeps well.

The tree is a very strong, vigorous, upright grower, hardy, productive and remarkably resistant to blight. Succeeds where others fail. Late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year. It has stood the severest tests of intense moist summer heat and low altitude of the climate at Lincoln, Illinois, where it was originated by W. E. Jones.

Season of Ripening: Practically same as Bartlett, see page 37.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 24c;	per bundle of 10, $2.00;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.10;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Year XXX	5 to 6 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.00;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $240.00

SECKEL (Late Summer Pear) The Seckel is a small, regular, golden yellow pear, usually heavily russeted. Short, roundish shape, tapering slightly toward the stem end. The flesh is very fine grained, and white, smooth, sweet, juicy, melting, and without doubt the richest, highest flavored pear grown. As a "quality pear," it is in a class by itself.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, round shape and rather a slow dwarfish grower and resistant to blight. Tree should be planted closer than other varieties. Blooms late, bears about fourth year.

The small size of the Seckel has prevented it from becoming popular but it is the best quality variety for the home garden and local markets. The larger city markets are learning its unsurpassed quality and paying good prices for it. Western growers pack them in "half boxes" where the small size does not appear to such disadvantage. As the public demands better fruit and learns to know the high quality varieties, Seckel will become one of the most profitable commercial pears.

Season of Ripening: October in New York. First of September in western Colorado and Virginia.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 22c;	per bundle of 10, $1.80;	per 100, $16.00;	per 1000, $130.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Price X	3 to 4 feet, each, 23c;	per bundle of 10, $1.90;	per 100, $17.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 27c;	per bundle of 10, $2.30;	per 100, $21.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Year XXX	5 to 6 feet, each, 34c;	per bundle of 10, $2.90;	per 100, $26.00;	per 1000, $190.00

WINTER NELIS (Late Winter Pear) Winter Nelis is a medium-sized yellow pear, often russeted. A roundish, chunky pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed, of very highest quality when well ripened.

The tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, straggling branches. Produces heavy crops yearly.

Winter Nelis, because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping, and good shipping qualities, is especially recommended as the best pear of its season, and very profitable commercial variety.

Dwarf Pear Trees

Season of Ripening: Pick before frost in Western mountain country and in the North. Will keep until Christmas in a cellar or much longer in cold storage. Pick last of October in the South.

Price	2 to 3 feet, each, 24c;	per bundle of 10, $2.00;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
One Year	3 to 5 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.10;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $150.00
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.00;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $240.00

Dwarf Pear Trees

The pear is very profitable, grown as a "dwarf." The dwarf pear differs from the "standard" in that it is propagated on a quince root which makes it a slow, dwarfish grower — the fruit is the same in either case. There are many large orchards of dwarf pear East and West. They come into bearing young, often the second or third year. They last a lifetime. Are enormously productive, and the small trees are easily cared for, and "fancy" fruits can be raised at comparatively low cost. They can be set close together — usual distance, 10 to 15 feet. Many orchards of standard trees are planted with dwarf trees as fillers. They require practically the same treatment, and as they come into bearing very young, sometimes producing a little fruit the second or third year, they pay the cost of developing the orchard of standard trees before the latter can come into bearing. The dwarf pear trees, because of their slow growth, are relatively immune to blight, (particularly the Angouleme) and some varieties can be grown as dwarfs much farther south, and on richer land than as standards.

Dwarf pears are also especially valuable for planting in city and town lots, as well as home gardens in the country. A row of them can be planted along the side fence or the back walk, even in a small yard, as they do not spread out. They are beautiful grown in this way and are as useful as they are ornamental. Dwarf trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

ANGOULEME (Dwarf) (Fall Pear) (Synonyms: Duchess, Duchesse d' Angouleme). Angouleme is one variety that does better and is more profitable commercially as a "dwarf" than as a "standard." It is almost immune to blight. It is the largest of all the good commercial pears. Is yellow, often heavily russeted. It is a broad, heavy, chunky pear. Surface knobby, somewhat uneven. The flesh is white, melting, buttery, juicy, rich flavored, very fine quality.

The tree is hardy, a straight, upright grower, and very vigorous as compared to other dwarfs. It is productive and long lived. Comes into bearing the third year.

Angouleme—The largest pear, does best as a dwarf

Orange Quince—Easily grown. Ideal for jellies and marmalades

Quince Trees

Season of Ripening: October in Northern states, and can be held until Christmas. Ripens in September further south.

X each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XX each, 27c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $21.00; per 1000, $160.00
XXX each, 34c; per bundle of 10, $2.90; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $190.00

ANJOU (Dwarf) (Late Fall) Very successful, grown as a dwarf. Bears second or third year. Described on page 36.

X each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XX each, 27c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $21.00; per 1000, $160.00
XXX each, 34c; per bundle of 10, $2.90; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $190.00

BARTLETT (Dwarf) (Summer Pear) Can be planted farther south as dwarf because of slow growth. Bear second or third year. Described on page 37.

X each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XX each, 27c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $21.00; per 1000, $160.00
XXX each, 34c; per bundle of 10, $2.90; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $190.00

SECKEL (Dwarf) (Late Summer) The Seckel is naturally a slow grower and as a "dwarf" it is quite small. Trees can be planted eight to ten feet apart, and they are almost as beautiful as the expensive but non-productive bay trees in tubs. Bear second year. Described on page 39.

X each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
XX each, 27c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $21.00; per 1000, $160.00
XXX each, 34c; per bundle of 10, $2.90; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $190.00

Quince Trees

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalades and cooked fruits, giving them a delightful perfume. Quince marmalades and jellies are found on the shelves of every grocer in western Europe where the market is well supplied with quinces. In this country the market has never been systematically supplied and the consumption is not regular, although there are highly profitable quince orchards from New York to California.

The trees thrive on well drained soil. It is easily grown, productive, very profitable, ships and handles well. Should be planted ten to sixteen feet apart, trained to a low-headed standard tree form, and pruned heavily every year about the same as the peach. The blossoms are borne on wood of this season's growth, and come after the leaves, thus escaping spring frosts. Should be in every garden.

Quince

ORANGE (APPLE) The Orange quince is a fine golden color; roundish with a small, very short neck — not "pear shaped" — but often flattened at both ends.

The tree is moderately vigorous, very productive, hardy, and the most widely grown quince. Bears second or third year.

Season of Ripening: In the North, October; in the South, September. Keeps in storage until January.

X each, 26c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $24.00; per 1000, $230.00
XXX each, 39c; per bundle of 10, $3.20; per 100, $28.00; per 1000, $270.00

VAN DEMAN (QUINCE) (Early) The Van Deman quince is unusually large, often weighing a pound or more, rich orange yellow color, round chunky shape, heavy, firm flesh, unusually fine quality, highly perfumed with the fragrant aroma characteristic of the quince. It is this superior flavor which makes the Van Deman the best of all the quinces for flavoring jellies, preserves, marmalades, etc.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, wide adaptability and unusually prolific. Comes into bearing very early — often second or third year. Quinces bring high prices on all markets, and the Van Deman is an unusually good shipper. It is the best for commercial planting as well as for local markets and the home garden; originated by Luther Burbank.

Season of Ripening: September to middle of October. Ripens just ahead of Orange.

X each, 32c; per bundle of 10, $2.40; per 100, $20.00; per 1000, $190.00
XX each, 38c; per bundle of 10, $3.20; per 100, $28.00; per 1000, $270.00
XXX each, 44c; per bundle of 10, $3.70; per 100, $35.00; per 1000, $320.00

Peach Trees

Young peach trees thrive and make strong growth in our Stark City, Ozark mountain soil.

The Peach

PEACH PROFITS Peach growing offers such enormous possible profits; the trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country that it is little wonder many people have rushed blindly into the game. There have been many failures in the past but the reward is just as great as ever, and growers are studying closely the conditions which make for success. After all it is a question of personality — the man himself is the most important element of success. The peach blooms a little earlier than the apple and the spring frosts catch it oftener. It will not stand as severe a winter, and yet the peach is grown commercially as far north as the northern end of Michigan peninsula (44th parallel). It is grown in southern Florida and Texas, and from Connecticut to California. It is grown profitably on heavy clay soil, and on soil that is 90 percent coarse sand, but it is not as reliable as the apple and the crop is more perishable. However, the returns are comparatively greater. A hundred percent profit is not unusual or an exception. Those who have succeeded in getting the right combination of varieties and markets, soil and climate, wonder that it was so easy; and those who have failed are often encouraged to try again and avoid past mistakes. One of the most interesting stories of horticulture is the development of the peach industry in the United States, and the finding of the greatest American peach. Read Mr. Hale's own story on page 60.

TREE SECRETS Our "Stark Ozark" mountain-grown peach trees are started with wild seed known as "naturals" which we collect in the heart of the Ozark mountain country. Peach trees respond gratefully to the right care and cultivation. They are fast growing trees and for this very reason the careless nurseryman often neglects them. A perfect nursery tree must have size, but — here is the secret of buying trees — the tree must attain that size in a certain time. A tree two years old may have the size, but if it is no larger than it should have been at one year, it is worthless. It is stunted. We encourage fast growing trees such as peaches to make the best growth, as much as we do any of the slower growing fruits.

HARDY SEEDLINGS The peach seeds are planted in the late summer, while comparatively fresh. The shells are cracked by the soaking and freezing of winter snows and frosts. In the spring the pits sprout and when the young seedlings are large enough they are budded. The wood of the peach tree is different from that of the apple — the tree succeeds best when budded.

Peach Trees

Note well-balanced branches of our Stark City yearling peach trees

SELECTED BUDS The buds are selected with the greatest care. We have our own cion orchard from which we cut buds. In many varieties where the original tree has been dead for many years, our cion orchards are started from selected strains—improvements which have appeared in bearing orchards — some of which came from J. H. Hale, the Peach King, who has immense orchards of many different varieties. Prof. Shamel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has spent years in studying improvements on the old varieties of fruits, part of the time in the Hale orchards. We have the buds from the selected trees of the J. H. Hale peach in the Hale orchards, cut by Mr. Hale himself; others from E. A. Reihl, the veteran horticulturist of Illinois, and his son E. H. Reihl, who have done much for the fruit growers of the country; others from the Missouri Experiment Station; and others from the Hon. E. W. Kirkpatrick, a great Texas authority, who has sent out many fine new peaches. The leaves are cut as soon as the bud sticks are taken from the tree. The buds are wrapped in alternate layers of wax paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks. They are then wound with raffia, which is taken off as soon as the bud and stock unite.

PROPAGATING METHODS This bud does not grow any the summer in which it is inserted, but remains dormant all of that summer and through the next winter. The following spring the entire top of the seedling is cut off just above the bud which was inserted the preceding summer, and as the sap starts in the spring, the bud grows out and the entire top of the tree is developed from this bud. The seedling roots which made a strong, heavy growth the preceding year, force the growth of the bud, giving a heavy, vigorous, well branched top. This tree is known as a yearling peach tree.

Roots of one year Stark City peach tree

Peach Trees

YEARLING TREES A yearling peach tree as stated above, has a one year old top and a two year old root. The XXX trees are five to six feet tall; the XX trees are four to five feet tall and the X trees are two to four feet tall; however, in grading a tree, we consider many other things beside height. It must have a strong, stocky body. We prune the trees and train side limbs the entire length of the trunk from six to eight inches above the ground. This makes a heavy tree, and what is more important, it is a tree that you can plant in the orchard and develop a high, a medium, a low or a very low head. In the best commercial orchards, the peach trees are headed very low, many of the branches start two or three inches above the ground, and the trees are pruned in the orchard so that the entire crop can be picked from the ground without the aid of step ladders.

Notice the accompanying photograph showing the stocky, heavy growth of the yearling peach tree in the nursery row at Stark City, and the many strong, numerous branches the entire length of the trunk.

STRONG, STURDY ROOTS Peaches are a quick-money fruit, the average orchard coming into bearing the third or fourth year. Wm. P. Stark trees with good soil and good cultivation can be brought into bearing the third year. Note the size, vigor and productiveness of the sixteen months old J. H. Hale peach tree shown on page 64. It is the roots which make this possible. Examine carefully the roots of the accompanying photograph. See how strong and well branched they are. Notice their size and sturdiness. They are stored full of plant food, and as soon as the tree is planted, millions of little rootlets (as described under apple trees on page 12) develop, and the newly planted tree makes an early and vigorous growth. If you can secure a good start, the rest is easy, and a good start depends on having strong, sturdy roots stored full of vitality and plant food.

A bundle of Stark City grown one-year-old, XXX, 5 to 6 ft. size peach trees

No Connection with any other Concern

The WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES deal direct with the planters. We do not have agents, and we never have had agents; any one representing himself to be our traveling agent is a fraud. The WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES is not connected or related in any way with any other nursery with similar name. We do business under the name of WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES, and no other.

Peach Trees

Season of Ripening

You can have fresh, ripe home-grown peaches throughout the entire season of three months by selecting extra early, early, mid-season and late varieties. The exact date of ripening of the different varieties will vary with your locality depending on the altitude, latitude, the soil, the amount of sunshine, rainfall, etc. It will also vary in the same locality from year to year, depending on whether it is an early or late season, but the relative date of ripening is about the same during normal seasons.

"Peach orcharding to be safely profitable, either on a small or large scale, must be made to cover the longest season that is possible to produce and sell peaches where the orchard is to be located."—J. H. Hale.

The peach season does not cover the entire year in the way that the apple season does. It is approximately one-hundred days from the beginning of the ripening of Mayflower, the earliest, to the first ripening of Heath Cling, which is the latest. However, the Elberta is well known and for that reason the Mayflower, which is the earliest, and the Elberta, which comes fifty-seven days later, are used as the standards of comparison, for almost everyone knows when one or the other of these two varieties ripens in their neighborhood. Those who do not know the usual date of ripening of either the Mayflower or the Elberta, will find the following dates from representative localities a safe guide.

The date given is for the maturity of the peach, when it is ready to pick and ship and not when it is dead ripe on the tree, which will be a few days later. Sometimes it pays to make two different pickings, the last being a week or two weeks later than the first, depending on the season, the variety and the condition of the crop.

Colorado, Palisade,	Mayflower ripens	July 27th;	Elberta ripens	Sept. 25th
Connecticut, So. Glastonbury,	" "	July 2nd;	" "	Aug. 31st
Georgia, Fort Valley,	" "	May 15th;	" "	July 12th
Michigan (Central),	" "	July 3rd;	" "	Sept. 1st
Michigan (Northern),	" "	July 17th;	" "	Aug. 14th
Missouri, Columbia,	" "	June 15th;	" "	Aug. 14th
New Mexico, Santa Fe,	" "	June 2nd;	" "	Aug. 1st
Ohio, Wooster,	" "	July 3rd;	" "	Sept. 1st
Texas, College Sta., Brazos Co.,	" "	May 11th;	" "	July 10th
Utah, Brigham City,	" "	July 8th	" "	Sept. 6th

Peach Ripening Dates

		Days ahead of Elberta
EARLIEST.		
Mayflower, Semi-C.	Red	57
VERY EARLY		
Greensboro, Semi-C.	White	50
Arp Beauty, Free	Yellow	45
Red Bird, Semi-C.	White	40
Early Rose, Cling	"	35
Eureka, Free	"	30
EARLY.		
Mamie Ross, Semi-C.	"	30
Waddell, Free	"	30
Alton, Free	"	27
Carman, Free	"	27
Champion, Free	"	15
Illinois, Free	"	15
Hiley, Free	"	15
Fitzgerald, Free	"	13
MEDIUM.		
Crawford Early, Free	Yellow	10
Georgia Belle, Free	White	9
J. H. Hale, Free	Yellow	5
Early Elberta, Free	"	3
Kalamazoo, Free	"	2
Elberta Cling, Cling	"	2
Captain Ede, Free	"	2
Elberta, Free	"	
LATE		**Days after Elberta**
Crawford Late, Free	Yellow	7
Crosby, Free	"	15
Late Elberta (Stark City) Free	Yellow	20
VERY LATE.		
Salway, Free	Yellow	33
Krummel, Free	"	37
Mammoth Heath Cling, Cling	White	40

ALTON (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) The Alton is a splendid peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. The flesh is firm, rich, juicy and good. The flavor is the best; a high quality market peach. Larger than Carman.

The tree blooms later than the average and is very hardy and uninjured by severe cold during the winter. A moderate grower. Bears third to fourth year. It is a commercial peach, hardy, productive and should be planted for home and market use, especially in the more northern peach regions where a hardy, vigorous peach is demanded. A popular, successful and dependable variety in all peach regions.

"A very large peach, white flesh of the highest quality and a freestone. The tree is among the hardiest both in the wood and the bud. I find it promising at my home at Clinton, N. Y." — E. P. Powell.

Season of Ripening: Thirty days after Mayflower and twenty-seven days before Elberta. About same season as Carman, Waddell and Mamie Ross.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

ARP BEAUTY (Freestone) (Early Peach) (Yellow) (Synonyms — Dixie Queen — June Elberta.) Arp Beauty is a large, beautiful peach with a mottled red cheek. Flesh is yellow. High quality; juicy. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Bears third to fourth year. Arp Beauty is of the Elberta type and the first of all the early peaches that has high quality. It is profitable wherever Elberta can be grown. It is a great shipping peach and especially valuable for orchards located a long way from market. Heavy bearer; sometimes thinning is necessary to produce large fruit.

Season of Ripening: Twelve days after Mayflower and forty-five days before Elberta. About same season as Champion, Illinois and Hiley.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

BELLE OF GEORGIA (See Georgia Belle, page 52.)

CARMAN (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) The Carman is a large, broadly oval peach, creamy white, with a red cheek. The flesh is tender, white, tinted with red near the seed. It is juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor, very good quality, hardy in bud and does well in a great many localities where most peaches fail. It is truly a remarkable peach.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower and is very productive. Belongs to the hardy North China group. Carman is said to have same parentage as the Elberta and possesses many good qualities of the Elberta. Bears third to fourth year. Fairly good shipper.

"One of the five hardy varieties grown in the state. In quality the Carman is among the best of the best early season peaches." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Thirty days after Mayflower and twenty-seven days before Elberta. About same season as Alton, Waddell and Mamie Ross.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

CAPTAIN EDE (Freestone) (Late Peach) (Yellow) The quality twin of Elberta, having a reputation on the Chicago markets long before Elberta became famous. Its deserved reputation for quality has been lost, as the fruit has been marketed as Elberta. Its superb quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning, and eating; one of the best shippers—most profitable; bears when Elberta and the Crawfords fail.

Peach Trees

Tree strong, healthy and hardy; very productive; should be planted commercially, and no home should be without this deserving peach. Consumers who are now using Elbertas (the Ben Davis of the peach group) should insist upon getting the high quality Ede. Hardier than Elberta. "Captain Ede compares favorably with Carman and Champion in point of hardiness." — Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Fifty-five days after the Mayflower and two days before Elberta. About same season as Late Elberta, Crawford Late and Crosby.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

CHAMPION (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) The Champion is a large, round, rich, creamy white peach, pink on exposed side, and red where kissed by the sun. Beautiful. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, tender, and delicious.

The tree is very strong, vigorous, upright, spreading, and belongs to the North China group. One of the very hardiest peaches in wood and in bud. Bears third to fourth year and is a sure cropper. It is profitable commercially and we recommend it be planted extensively for profit and home use, because of its size, beauty and quality. It is the highest quality white peach known.

Season of Ripening: Forty-two days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About same season as Illinois, Hiley, Fitzgerald and Arp Beauty.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

CRAWFORD EARLY (Freestone) (Mid-season Peach) (Yellow) The Crawford Early is a very large, oblong peach with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. A good shipper. The tree is large and very vigorous, requiring severe pruning. Bears third to fourth year. Moderately hardy. The Crawford Early always sells well but is not profitably productive or a sure bearer in all localities.

"Crawford Early tree is very healthy and productive; probably the most largely planted variety in California." — E. J. Wickson.

"Ranks very high in northern, middle and western states as a market variety." — American Fruit Culturist. 21st Edition.

Season of Ripening: Forty-seven days later than Mayflower. Ten days before Elberta. About same season as Georgia Belle and Early Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

CRAWFORD LATE (Freestone) (Late Peach) (Yellow) The Crawford Late is very large, roundish, resembles Crawford Early, but is nearly a month later. It is one of the best known peaches. A profitable commercial peach, and in favored localities worthy of extensive planting. A good shipper. Bears third to fourth year.

"Very generally superseded by Elberta as the great preserving and canning peach, yet ripening as it does fully a week later, it is often a great money-maker on heavy clay lands where it fruits abundantly, while a very shy bearer on lighter soils.—Prof. W. H. Chandler.

Season of Ripening: Sixty-four days later than Mayflower and seven days later than Elberta. About same season as Captain Ede and Late Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

CROSBY (Freestone) (Late Peach) (Yellow) A round, yellow peach, with a mottled red cheek. Large size, when tree is fertilized and fruit thinned; delicious, rich, and one of the sweetest and best quality of all the yellow peaches; seed small.

Tree is open, spreading, willowy, inclined to overbear unless thinned. Extremely hardy in wood and bud. Should be planted North and in high altitudes of the West where other yellow peaches are injured by severe winters.

Peach Trees

Plant Crosby wherever a high quality, very hardy yellow peach is wanted.

"One of the five most hardy varieties in the state." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Seventy-two days after Mayflower and fifteen days after Elberta. About same season as Late Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet)	each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.35;	per 100, $11.50;	per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet)	each, 21c;	per bundle of 10, $1.65;	per 100, $14.60;	per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet)	each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.15;	per 100, $19.25;	per 1000, $160.00

EARLY ELBERTA (Freestone) (Mid-season Peach) (Yellow) The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained.

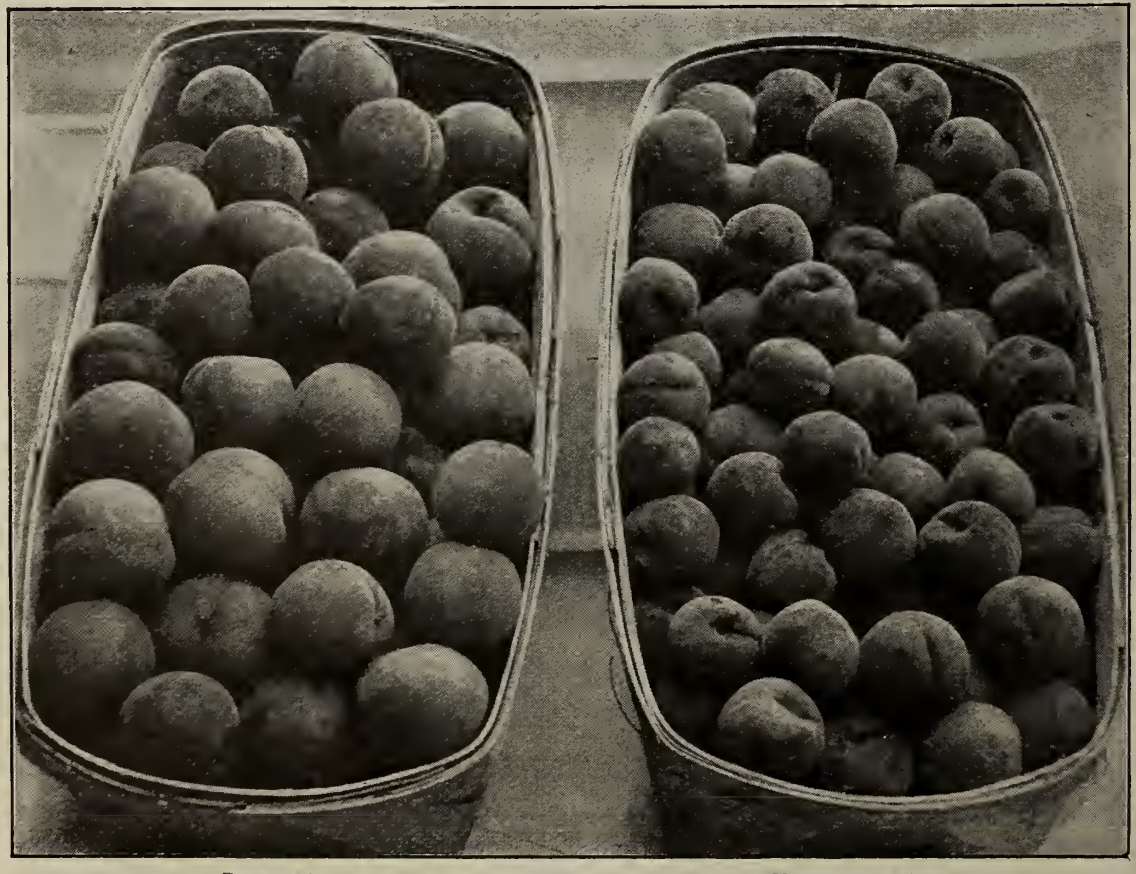
The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to peach-growing regions except in the Gulf States.

The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who says:

"Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier — going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. Its size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders."

Season of Ripening: Fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early, Georgia Belle and J. H. Hale.

X size (2 to 4 feet)	each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.65;	per 100, $14.00;	per 1000, $100.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet)	each, 25c;	per bundle of 10, $2.00;	per 100, $17.50;	per 1000, $140.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet)	each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $180.00



Sprayed Not Sprayed

Early Elberta. Best quality. Picture by courtesy of the Ohio Experiment Station

Early Rose—The best of all early peaches. Its exceptional quality and flavor, its deep, rich, rosy color, and its marked peachy fragrance sold carload after carload on the New York market at 50 to 60 percent higher than other varieties

EARLY ROSE (Cling) (Very Early Peach) (White) Like so many other improved peaches that now stand at the top of the list for profits and quality, the Early Rose originated in the great peach section of central Georgia. When it was brought to Mr. J. H. Hale's attention, he knew he had another golden "find," and immediately made test plantings on a large scale in both Georgia and Connecticut. Without a word of advertising, and solely on its merits, the Early Rose jumped to the front at once as a big money-maker. It is the first choice of peach buyers, first because it is the highest quality early peach, second because it is the best colored early peach, and third because it has a fragrance, aroma and flavor unsurpassed. Its superb shipping qualities add the final necessary qualification.

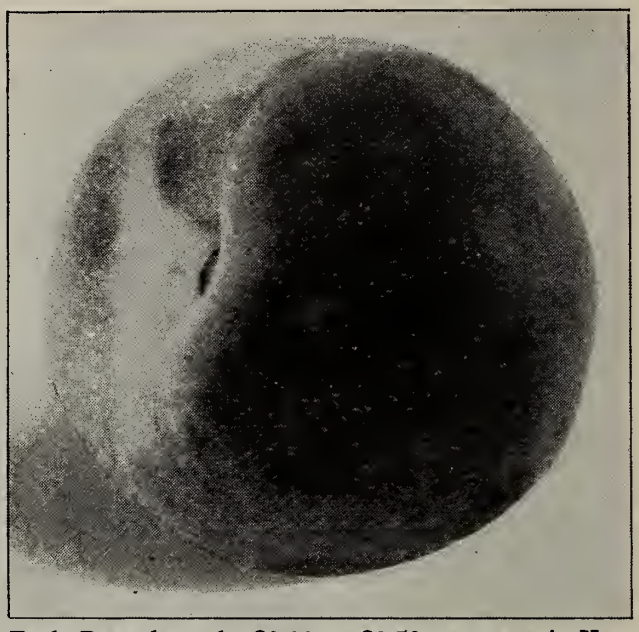
We give below Mr. Hale's own experience with the Early Rose and recommend it as the greatest of all early peaches.

"With the increasing appreciation of peaches the planting of family and commercial orchards has shown a great awakening in recent years, and especially in attempts to extend the season of ripening, and early peaches are in greater demand just now than ever before.

Mayflower, Greensboro and Red Bird, though of fair quality, have been and are in great demand for market purposes and are tolerated in the family orchards because something early is desired. Now comes the **EARLY ROSE**, a brilliant colored beauty of high quality, that so far surpasses all others of its season as to be the one bright particular star among early ripening varieties, either for home or market.

EARLY ROSE is not an accidental seedling, but one of many new creations, originated by Mr. John Keller of Fort Valley, Georgia, through crossing a large sized yellow freestone peach of the Honey type with a red clingstone, which was probably a descendant of the

chocolate skinned, red fleshed, good old "Indian" or "Tinsley" peach of the South a century or more, and still talked about by "The oldest inhabitants."



Early Rose brought $3.00 to $3.50 per crate in New York, outselling any other peach of its season.

The tree of **EARLY ROSE** is a medium growing, rather small stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large open blossom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardiness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawfords. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy for planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited for every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the south, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

It has a rich, sweet aroma beyond all comparison with any other known variety. Single car loads on the Pennsylvania Railroad Dock market in New York, with 30 or more cars of other varieties, gave off such a rich, peachy fragrance as to overpower everything else and led all buyers to the **EARLY ROSE** section, where the beauty and quality of the fruit combined with superb shipping qualities, caused them to sell at from 50 to 60 percent higher than any other peaches for the entire period they were on the market, some two weeks in all.

The first car load sold at $3.00 per crate, next two at $3.25 and the balance of the season at $3.50, except the last or "Clean up car," which sold at $2.75 and $3.00, this being the last picking of fruit from the inside of the tree and therefore not having quite as attractive color appearance. Fruiting in Connecticut this year for the first time it was almost as large as the Carman. Even more beautiful than at the South."—J. H. HALE.

CAUTION. You can get genuine Early Rose peach trees only from William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo. We have the exclusive sale of this magnificent early peach. Look for our Stark City label (trade-mark). Refuse fraudulent imitations.

Season of Ripening: Twenty-two days after Mayflower and thirty-five days ahead of Elberta. About the same season as Red Bird and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00; per 1000, $175.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00; per 1000, $225.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00; per 1000, $275.00

ELBERTA (Freestone) (Mid-season Peach) (Yellow) The Elberta is a large, golden yellow peach nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Pacific Coast country. It has done more to develop the peach-growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East and West. In the North it is a roundish peach while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy, but only fair quality.

Peach Trees

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Bears third to fourth year.

The Elberta is medium quality and not an extra hardy tree. Its adaptability to practically every soil and climate, and its prolific bearing of large, beautifully colored peaches, of splendid shipping and market qualities, and its comparative freedom from rot, and the fact that it can be marketed before it is fully ripe, made it the greatest peach of its time.

The Elberta is found on the markets from the middle of the summer until the peach season is closed, the first peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states.

Elberta is to the peach group what Ben Davis has been to the apple — bears, ships, pays, but like the Ben Davis, it will have to give way to another, for the J. H. Hale is one-third to one-half larger, hardier, better quality, more beautiful and a far better shipper. See page 58.

"The 'J. H. Hale' is as far ahead of the Elberta as orchard money-maker, as the Elberta is ahead of the old Hill's Chili, or any late growing yellow peach of that type." — J. H. Hale.

Season of Ripening: Sixty days after Mayflower, which is the earliest, and forty days before Mammoth Heath Cling, which is the latest. About the same season as Kalamazoo and Elberta Cling.

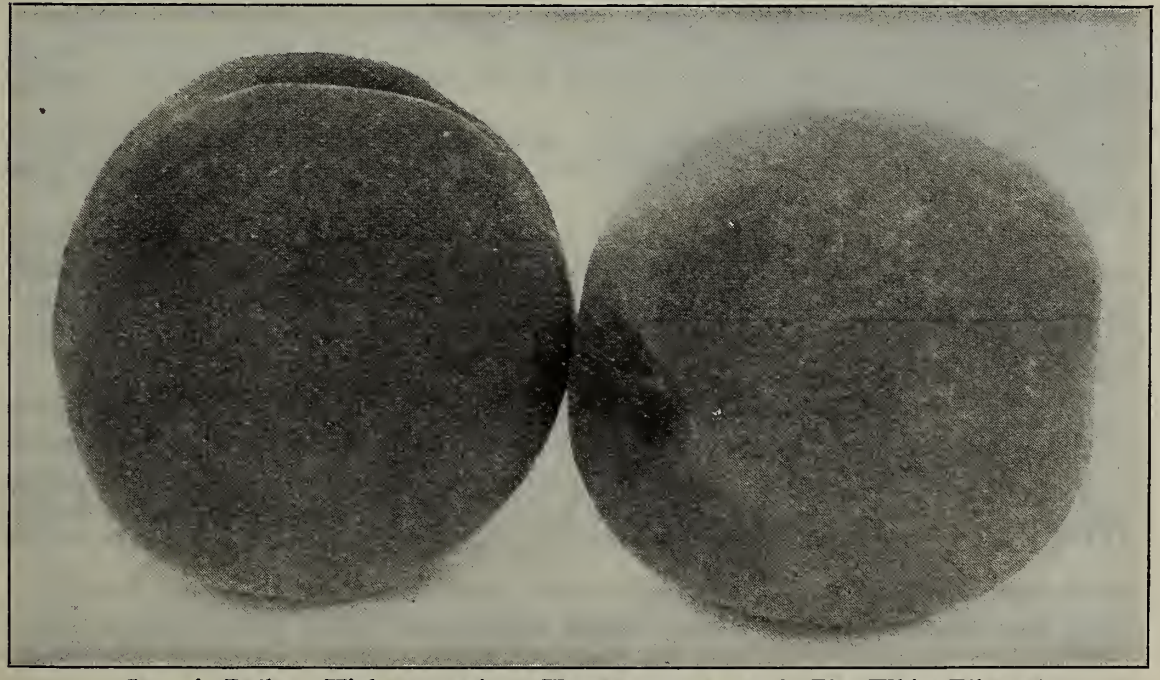
X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00
June Budded (2 feet) each, 13c; per bundle of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00; per 1000, $50.00

ELBERTA CLING (Clingstone) (Yellow) (Mid-season Peach) The Elberta Cling is a seedling of the Elberta. Large yellow, round, with a bright red cheek. Very good for eating and highly prized for preserves, marmalades, butter and pickles.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower of the North China type; hardy, productive and profitable. Extra good shipper. Bears third to fourth year. The very best clingstone and should be planted wherever a clingstone is wanted.

Season of Ripening: Fifty-five days after Mayflower. Two days before Elberta. About same season as Elberta and Kalamazoo.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00



Georgia Belle — Highest quality. Has earned name of "The White Elberta"

EUREKA (Freestone) **(Very Early Peach)** **(White)** The Eureka is a large, oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach.

The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots.

Season of Ripening: Twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Waddell.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

FITZGERALD (Freestone) **(Early Peach)** **(Yellow)** Fitzgerald is a large, oval peach, yellow shaded with crimson and red. The flesh is yellow, tinted with red at the pit; juicy and good quality.

The tree is a good grower, medium size, very productive — sets heavy crops and should be thinned. Bears third to fourth year.

Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches, both in tree and in bloom, in that country. It is a splendid quality peach, very profitable for the market, and should be planted where hardy varieties are necessary.

Season of Ripening: Forty-four days after Mayflower and thirteen days before Elberta. About same season as Arp Beauty, Hiley, Illinois, Champion, Crawford Early and Georgia Belle.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

GEORGIA BELLE (Freestone) **(Mid-season Peach)** **(White)** The Georgia Belle, sometimes known as the white Elberta because of its great commercial value, is a roundish white peach, a little oblong, one side slightly enlarged, tinted with a red blush on the sunny side, and striped and splashed with a bright red. The flesh is white, firm, fine texture, melting and juicy, rich, sugar-sweet. One of the most delicious peaches grown. It is to the white peach what Elberta is to the yellow peach, but it is far superior in quality and hardier of bud.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy in both bud and wood. It is a dependable bearer, very productive. It belongs to the North China type, famous for its valuable peaches. Bears third to fourth year.

Georgia Belle is one of the best quality and most profitable commercial white peaches, and we especially recommend it for commercial planting and for home use. Its fine quality, hardiness and productiveness make it a popular peach with the consumer and the orchardist.

"One of the best to plant in Missouri." — Prof. W. H. Chandler, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Forty-eight days after Mayflower and nine days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early and Early Elberta. It overlaps the Elberta season.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

GREENSBORO (Semi-cling) **(Very Early Peach)** **(White)** (Synonym — Early Red June.) The Greensboro is a large, round, creamy white peach, highly colored, shaded with a dark red blush and broken stripes towards the blossom end. The flesh is white, tender and very juicy. The quality is fair — very good for an early variety.

The Greensboro is the largest, most attractive and one of the best quality early peaches and is resistant to rot.

The tree is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower, extra hardy in bud and wood — a guarantee of annual crops. It belongs to the North China type. Bears third to fourth year. One of the most profitable early commercial varieties and one of the best for the home orchard.

"The Greensboro is a standard early peach, not subject to rot — its large size, attractive appearance and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season." — Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Season of Ripening: Seven days after Mayflower, fifty days before Elberta. About the same season as Red Bird and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

J. H. HALE (Freestone) (Yellow) (Midseason Peach) For detailed description and prices see page 59. Also read Mr. Hale's own story beginning on page 60.

HILEY (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) (Synonym — Early Belle.) The Hiley is a large, smooth, white peach, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side. Resembles its parent, Georgia Belle, but more highly colored. The flesh is white with red streaks, fine, rich, juicy, luscious.

The tree is a vigorous, spreading grower; not quite as fast growing as Georgia Belle but it is even hardier in bud — one of the extra hardy peaches; belongs to the North China group. Bears third to fourth year.

The Hiley is of great value as an extremely hardy peach, of best quality, a long keeper, a good shipper, and one which comes at a season when a reliable market peach of good size is necessary to complete the succession of ripening in the modern commercial orchard. Should be in every home orchard for its reliability and high quality.

"Take my word for it — don't miss planting the Hiley."

Season of Ripening: Forty-two days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About same season as Champion, Illinois, and Fitzgerald.

Krummel—The best late peach (picture from Ohio Bulletin; courtesy of Prof. Green)

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

ILLINOIS (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) The Illinois is a large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. It is much larger than Champion and more highly colored and attractive. Flesh firm, juicy, rich and very high quality. The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper for its season.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, bearing when other varieties fail. Produces large crops every year. Bears third to fourth year. The most profitable peach of its season.

Originated with E. H. Reihl of the Alton Experiment Station, Illinois.

Season of Ripening: Forty-two days after Mayflower and fifteen days before Elberta. About the same season as Hiley, Champion and Fitzgerald.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

KALAMAZOO (Freestone)
(Mid-season Peach)
(Yellow)

The Kalamazoo is a medium to large, oval peach, yellow, washed and striped with bright red. A deep groove runs over half way around the peach. The flesh is yellow, red at the pit, very rich, vinous, high quality.

Tree is a large, hardy, strong, vigorous grower, productive, and especially valuable in Michigan, New York, and other sections wherever hardy, high quality peaches are in demand. Sets heavy crops and should be thinned to give good size. Bears third to fourth year.

"A corking good peach that needs scattering all over the country where hardy varieties of good quality are appreciated."

Season of Ripening: Fifty-five days after Mayflower and two days before Elberta. About same season as Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

KRUMMEL (Freestone)
(Very Late Peach)
(Yellow)

Krummel is a large, round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid, and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper.

The tree is hardy, healthy, and a strong, vigorous grower. Bears third to fourth year. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is hardier, more productive and a better money-maker than Salway.

"The latest peach grown at the station. Ripened October fifth." — Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio, Bulletin No. 170.

Season of Ripening: Ninety-four days after Mayflower and thirty-seven days after Elberta. The latest freestone peach.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

LATE ELBERTA
(Freestone)
(Late Peach)
(Yellow)

(Synonym — October Elberta.) The Late Elberta is a large, yellow peach, red at the pit and with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, good quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Bears third to fourth year. It greatly extends the picking season of the Elberta class of peaches, making it possible to handle the crop of the large orchards with a smaller force of labor and greater convenience.

Season of Ripening: Seventy-seven days after Mayflower and twenty after Elberta.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

MAMIE ROSS
(Semi-cling)
(Early Peach)
(White)

The Mamie Ross is a large, light, cream-colored peach, splashed with red and richly blushed on the sunny cheek. Shape, roundish oval. The flesh is yellowish white, rich, highly flavored, fine quality and almost free from stone.

The tree is a healthy, medium grower, hardy, productive and a regular bearer, resistant to rot. Bears third to fourth year. The Mamie Ross is widely planted and one of the most profitable peaches in Texas, Georgia, and the southwestern states. It does well in the North but is particularly adapted to southern requirements.

Season of Ripening: Twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta. About same season as Waddell, Alton, and Carman.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

MAMMOTH HEATH CLING (Clingstone) (Latest of all Peaches) (White) A large, oval, roundish, white peach, often faintly blushed next to the sun. The flesh is firm, very juicy and melting, with a splendid rich juice, like honey. It is an excellent peach for preserves and pickles. It is one of the latest peaches to ripen, hence does not reach the high state of perfection in the northern United States as it does in the central and southern states. Ships well and is an extra good keeper.

The tree is vigorous and hardy, very productive and a regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

"There is scarcely a commercial orchard in the regions of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections of Virginia and the south Atlantic states which does not contain this variety." — H. P. Gould, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin No. 135.

Season of Ripening: Ninety-seven days after Mayflower and forty days after Elberta. The latest of all. About same season as Krummel.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

MAYFLOWER (Semi-cling) (Earliest of all Peaches) (White) A revelation to peach growers. Red all over like a cherry. Beautiful, attractive, juicy, good quality for an early peach. A surprising seller on the early markets. Profitable. Ships well for an early variety. Should go in every collection.

Strong, healthy tree; one of the hardiest. Precocious early bearer, often yields fruit second season. The endorsement of the peach specialist and pioneer authority, J. Van Lindley, of North Carolina, who also introduced Greensboro, is sufficient evidence of its real merit.

Season of Ripening: The earliest peach to ripen. Fifty-seven days before Elberta. About same season as Red Bird, Greensboro, and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

RED BIRD (Semi-clingstone) (Very Early Peach) (White) The Red Bird is a remarkable peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the list. It is a large, round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair to good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

The commercial peach growers are no longer planting entire orchards of one variety. It is hard to get enough men to handle the crop when it ripens all at one time. There have been serious car shortages in some large peach growing sections and the markets have been glutted, all of which is being remedied as more orchards come into bearing, with a succession of early, medium, and late varieties. The Red Bird is the first of the very early peaches that is a good shipper. It reaches the market in good condition and shows up well and is of greatest value to southern growers and to all northern growers for their local market. It should be followed by Greensboro, Eureka, Mamie Ross, Waddell, Alton, Carman, Champion, etc.

Season of Ripening: Seventeen days after Mayflower. Forty days before Elberta. Ripens about the same time as Greensboro, Mayflower, and Eureka.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50; per 1000, $ 80.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 21c; per bundle of 10, $1.65; per 100, $14.60; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.15; per 100, $19.25; per 1000, $160.00

SALWAY (Freestone) (Very Late Peach) (Yellow) Salway is a large, roundish, yellow peach with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh a deep yellow, red at the pit, very sweet, juicy, and good.

Salway—A profitable late peach

The tree is a large grower, hardy, vigorous, and productive. Bears third to fourth year. The fruit ripens very late in the season, and sometimes will not mature properly in the most northern peach sections of Michigan and other northern states. Salway and other late ripening varieties should be planted more largely, giving a greater time for gathering and selling the crop.

The Salway, more than any other peach, can be picked when green and it will ripen in storage or on the way to market.

"A standard late peach in California, tree very healthy."—Prof. E. J. Wickson, California.

"Good for dessert, culinary, or late market in southern counties of Michigan."—Michigan Bulletin No. 262.

Season of Ripening: Ninety days after Mayflower and thirty-three days after Elberta. About same season as Krummel and Mammoth Heath Cling.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

WADDELL (Freestone) (Early Peach) (White) Waddell is a medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly one-sided creamy white peach, shaded with a bright red. It is uniform in size and shape. The flesh is white, tinted red at the pit, firm, melting, juicy, and a very good quality. It ripens three days ahead of Carman, but more color, a better shipper and better quality. Almost as large and fine as Belle of Georgia and three weeks earlier. It is a valuable peach in the South as it is a splendid shipper and, ripening early, it sells for 50 to 75 per cent more than Elberta.

The tree is a hardy, stocky grower with drooping branches, easily trained in best form for economical handling of the enormous crops which it produces regularly. Bears third to fourth year.

It is very hardy, unusually so, and often bears when extreme frosts catch most other varieties. It is a great peach — size and beauty make it a profitable market variety, and superiority of flavor, an ideal peach for home planting.

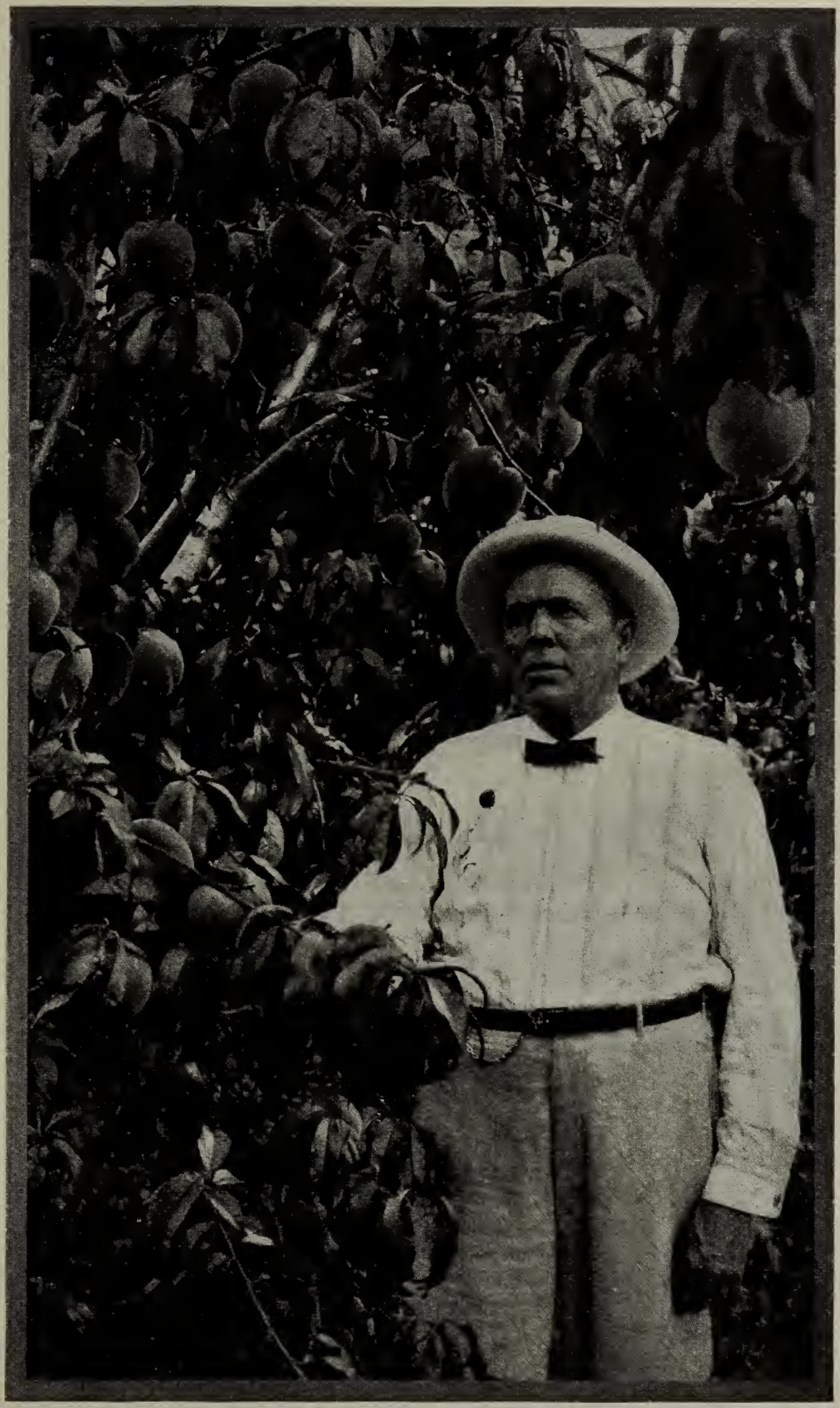
"Some day the other growers will wake up to the wonderful value of the Waddell; probably the larger and more showy Carman got their eye — they did not have sense enough to feed the Waddell a little heavier, thin the fruit, and then get something that would ship and keep ten times as well as the Carman."

Season of Ripening: Twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta. About same season as Mamie Ross, Alton, and Carman.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00; per 1000, $ 70.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.25; per 1000, $100.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $140.00

The Genuine J. H. Hale Peach

Each J. H. Hale peach tree bears a label showing Mr. Hale's autograph signature, which is a registered U. S. trade-mark. (See it on page 74.) None are genuine without this signature. It guarantees that the tree is the true J. H. Hale peach. The William P. Stark Nurseries have an *exclusive agreement with Mr. Hale* for growing and distributing the J. H. Hale peach and have exclusive control of all the buds from Mr. Hale's bearing orchard.



J. H. Hale and the Genuine J. H. Hale Peach

Beware of bogus and fraudulent trees. Only the best things are counterfeited. Our guarantee your protection. Read Mr. Hale's signed statement on page 74

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

The J. H. Hale Peach

America's Greatest Shipping, Market and Canning Peach
Thousands of Orchards planted from Ocean to Ocean

Nearly thirty years ago the first Elberta peaches were introduced, creating a tremendous sensation among peach growers and peach sellers everywhere. And with the advent of the Elberta, commercial peach growing advanced by leaps and bounds. The Elberta has made millions of dollars for growers. It has been more extensively planted than all other varieties put together. It has, in short, made possible the development of the modern peach growing industry as we know it to-day.

But now comes a peach as superior to Elberta as the Elberta was to other peaches in its day—the wonderful J. H. Hale. And the J. H. Hale is especially strong where Elberta is weak — in hardiness of fruit and bud and in being a later bloomer. It embraces for the first time, not one or two of the most sought for peach qualities, but all of them.

Hundreds of new peaches are tested every year. Some are of unusually high quality, but cannot stand shipping; some are excellent shippers, but so flavorless, stringy and tough that they fail to pay freight charges. Some lack color, an important point when it is remembered that most people "buy with their eyes." Some seem to fill every requirement in fruit, but are so tender in bud and wood that they will not grow except in very favored localities.

J. H. Hale Peach

It has remained for J. H. Hale, "The Peach King," to discover and prove a peach that in size, color, texture, flavor, keeping and shipping qualities, hardiness and general adaptability entitle it to the name its friends have bestowed upon it—"The Million Dollar Peach." In Mr. Hale's own words: "I have at last found a peach that I am not only willing but proud should bear my name, and I am ready to stake my lifelong reputation that it is the greatest and best peach the world has ever known. I believe it is destined to work a greater revolution in the peach industry in America during the next five years than did the Elberta, Belle, Carman, Champion and all the other great money-makers combined in the past twenty years."

Mr. Hale's own account of the origin of the J. H. Hale peach and his life story of nearly half a century of peach growing is one of the most interesting documents in the history of American Horticulture. We print it here in full, believing it will be an inspiration to every peach-grower, and to those who truly realize and grasp the opportunity this great peach offers a source of revenue unparalleled in the records of peach growing.

We have an exclusive contract with Mr. Hale for the propagation and sale of his J. H. Hale peach, budded from his bearing orchards. No one else can offer you the genuine. Look for Mr. Hale's autographic J. H. Hale *signature on wooden tag attached to all genuine J. H. Hale trees.*

Detailed Description

SIZE: Averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, like a small cannonball. Weighs 12 percent more per bushel.

COLOR: Rich, deep golden yellow; skin overlaid with brilliant carmine blush.

FLESH: Solid and meaty as a cling, yet perfect freestone. Firm but delicate texture, free from stringiness. Does not "squash down" in basket. Smooth, tightly drawn skin, fuzzless as an apricot.

FLAVOR: Luscious, far superior to Elberta; dripping with rich sweet juice.

SHIPPING: Stands better than any known peach. Can be packed and handled almost like apples. Wonderful keeper, giving retailer long time to dispose of stock without loss. Only peach suitable for export shipment.

RIPENING: Ripens forty-five days after Mayflower and about five days ahead of Elberta. Colors up a week to ten days before fully matured, allowing extra early picking. Owing to firmness, can be left on tree longer than any other variety, thus extending season at both ends.

CANNING: Firm, rich flesh holds shape in can. Large size cheaper to handle. Brilliant clear syrup; doesn't "rag out."

HARDINESS: Hardier in wood and bud than Elberta. Has withstood lower temperatures than Georgia Belle, Carman, Fox and other extra hardy varieties. Late bloomer.

ADAPTABILITY: A success in most widely varied peach regions. Tested for eleven years in over 3000 plantings on different soils.

PROFITS: Has brought 30 to 50 percent more than finest grown Elbertas in every market offered. On page 65 read how Mr. Hale took $1420 per acre from his Connecticut orchard.

Prices — Genuine J. H. Hale Peach

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00; per 1000, $175.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00; per 1000, $225.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00; per 1000, $275.00

For Mailing Size by Parcel Post see page 154.

(*Read Mr. Hale's story beginning on next page*)

J. H. Hale Peach

J. H. Hale's Own Story of the "Million Dollar Peach"

J. H. Hale

Somewhat over forty years ago, when working as the "hired boy" on a neighboring farm, shocking corn all by my little lonesome, late in September or early October, a seedling peach tree along the fence row, full of rosy, sweet little peaches, filled me with peaches and an idea, that I resolved if I could ever earn money enough to buy the trees, and mother would let me have the land to plant them on, I would find out if there were not bigger and better peaches locked up in the soil of the old home farm.

THE FIRST TREES The next year, with a better "job" ($12.50 a month and board) I secured the money, bought my first trees, and from that day to this have been aiming for the big things in the peach game, and, like any and all things sought for earnestly with a faith supported by honest work, I have, with the passing years, found many of the things sought for, the biggest and best of all being the J. H. Hale peach, which I am to tell about a little further along.

Though the varieties in my first fifteen years of peach planting are still growing in many orchards and are listed in far too many nurserymen's catalogs, not one of them have we, having slid out from under, one by one, as something better has turned up. And while my selfish interests may have been better served by competing orchardists planting the same old varieties, it has always hurt me to note the vast majority of nurserymen continuing to propagate and sell inferior varieties long after they have been superseded by others far better, that it would cost them no more to propagate or the orchardist to grow.

DISCARDED VARIETIES When I began commercial peach-growing the Mountain Rose, Reeves, George the 4th, Honest John, Oldmixon, Stump, Crawfords, Smock, Foster and a few others, made up the list in the nurseries and orchards of America, but were we to depend upon them now the northern production would be cut in half and the 20,000 carloads from the South almost an impossibility.

Larger and a better shipper—but it is the luscious richness and firm flesh, dripping honey, that appeals to the consumer and commands the highest prices

J. H. Hale Peach

Hale's peaches always bring the highest prices. The "J. H. Hale" sold last season for $2.00 to $2.50 per bushel at the orchard—Elbertas from the same orchard sold for $1.25 and less

THE PIONEER Taking a back country road leading south from the Hale orchards at Fort Valley, Georgia, and traveling for six miles we come to Willow Lake Farm, where, close by the fine old colonial home of Samuel H. Rumph, there originated in the early eighties the Elberta, the pioneer of a new commercial strain that was to revolutionize the entire peach industry of this great country.

THE FIRST ELBERTAS It was my privilege in the late eighties to see the first carload of Elberta peaches sold on the New York market, and sizing it up as a money-maker, quickly bought 3,000 trees for Connecticut planting, without any knowledge as to its adaptability to our northern climate. It was a reckless thing to do, but it gave me the first commercial orchard of Elberta in the North, and not until my orchards came into bearing did the other fellow catch on. So, being four years ahead, it made me a lot of money, which I at once invested in further orchard planting and a trip to Georgia to see the original tree, and every year since I have visited the spot for pleasure and inspiration.

MORE GOOD ONES Profiting by this experience I planted heavily of Waddell, Carman and Hiley when they were first introduced and joy to say they paid me handsomely.

MISSING PEACH The one weak point in this chain of lusciousness is that they are all, save the Elberta, white-fleshed varieties. Superior and delicious as these white-fleshed peaches are, many markets and consumers are still seeking for yellow varieties, and there is a crying need for something both earlier and later than the Elberta and of better quality. In attempting to secure such a one, I have searched the country over and grown many thousands of seedlings, only to be disappointed over and over again until one day the long-sought-for was found right close at hand.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY This was fourteen or more years ago. I was driving through an orchard of early peaches that had been harvested weeks before, when my attention was called to a seedling tree that I had thought the year before was a clingstone, as I saw it when not quite fully grown. It was now a strong, luxuriant four-year old tree, loaded almost to the breaking point, and the ground beneath the tree almost literally covered with great golden and crimson globes of enormous size and great beauty. This caused me to stop and investigate. Picking up a great orange-like specimen, almost as heavy as a cannon ball, and noting its solidity and firmness I remarked, "Gee, but it's a pity this is a cling." A Yankee's jack-knife is usually on deck to whittle something, and walking back to the carriage I found myself whittling away at one side of the great peach, till just as I reached the carriage I struck the pit and discovered that the flesh parted freely from it. "Glory, glory, glory! It's a freestone!" I cried, rushing back to the tree and cutting peach after peach to fully satisfy myself that it was a truly freestone, yet with the fine-grained, solid flesh that had deceived me the year before into thinking it was a cling. Here at last, after years of search, breeding and propagation, was a chance seedling so far superior to all other known peaches as to make me almost dizzy with joy at its discovery, and I lingered long to study both tree and fruit and returned daily until the last specimen had dropped to the ground, a week or ten days later.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR PEACH" Each visit more and more strongly confirmed my first judgment as to the value of the find, and I am sure no miner who ever struck it rich, or the discoverer of the great Kimberly diamond itself, was happier than in knowing that here in my possession was the one great and good peach of all the earth.

J. H. Hale Peach

Prof. A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department of Agriculture (left), Prof. W. A. Henry (center) and Mr. J. H. Hale (right) discussing the productiveness of the J. H. Hale peach

So wonderful was it, so far-reaching its possibilities and value, that I hardly dared to think of the final outcome of the great discovery. Of course, my first thought was of a big orchard of this prize alone, and had it not been a little too late in the season for budding, I undoubtedly would have cut every inch of bud wood and gone at it with great vigor.

TESTING Finally realizing the great value of such a peach as this, if it should show the same points of value after general propagation as it did on the original tree, I determined to test it out thoroughly in my own orchards North and South, and so propagated 3,000 trees planting here in Connecticut 1,000 trees, on sandy loam with sand subsoil, and 1,000 on a heavy black loam, with yellow clay subsoil, while another 1,000 went to Georgia and were planted on a brown, loamy soil, with a red clay subsoil, as great a diversity for peach growing as can be found in any section of America where peaches are grown, and yet this peach, both in tree and fruit, has come to equally perfect state of development on all trees, showing wonderful adaptability to varied soils and climatic conditions.

ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY It is eleven or twelve years now since I have been continuously fruiting this peach on 3,000 trees, and it has been steadily improving in value from year to year, each year being better and better until now I can stake my lifelong peach reputation, not on a new and untried variety, but upon one tried, tested and proven as the greatest and best peach the world has ever known, and I am willing at last that a peach such as this should have my name. The following description and twelve years of fruiting tell why.

J. H. Hale Peach

Description

The J. H. Hale is enormously productive, fruit of largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta, globular like best specimens of Reeves Favorite, only far larger than that showy variety when at its very best. Color a deep, golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine, except a very little on under side. Smooth, solid, thick skin, tightly drawn over the solid flesh, a peach without the fuzz, absolutely distinct in this respect. This one feature alone puts it in a class by itself, always to be remembered.

SUPERIOR QUALITY Flesh deep yellow, firm, fine-grained, and as solid as a cling, yet parting as freely from the pit as the freest of the free. Flesh tender, without grain or stringiness, and most delicious peachy flavor, such as is seldom found in a yellow peach; altogether a combination of productiveness, size, beauty, solidity, texture and flavor that I doubt being duplicated again in a hundred years, if ever.

THE EXPORT PEACH In its normally matured condition, fully ripe, it's almost as solid as an apple, and I have often said it was firm enough to ship in barrels if need be. In 1909, to test fully its shipping qualities, I mailed nearly two hundred single specimens, weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces each, to horticultural friends in twenty-four states, including Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, and all reported having kept them from ten to eighteen days after they were received. One was kept in California three days and then returned, and was received here in sound eating condition, fully convincing me of its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities.

RIPENING SEASON Ripens three days to a week ahead of Elberta. Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and matured, and that these undeveloped fruits are of larger size than big Elbertas, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started and the season greatly lengthened, especially owing to solidity and firmness of flesh, fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer upon the tree than can any other known variety, and so extend the season at either end.

J. H. Hale and Elberta grown side by side under identically same conditions in Mr. Hale's orchard

HARDY TREES It's a strong, vigorous growing tree of the Elberta type, rather more stocky, drooping and branching. Fruit buds the hardiest of any large fine yellow peach, a few buds having escaped twenty-seven or more below zero this past winter when Belle, Carman, Fox, Hill's Chili (all extra hardy varieties) in the same great orchard, were all killed.

Success both North and South

And now to tell briefly how the peach has behaved the past few seasons in our bearing orchards in two of the most widely varying peach sections of the country.

In Connecticut the early spring of 1913 was most severe. Freezing nights, cold and warm days and very unsatisfactory conditions generally conspired to kill off partially, and in some instances all hope of a crop on over seventy acres of our orchards, mostly of Waddell, Carman Hiley, Champion, and Stevens peaches, while Belle of Georgia, Elberta, and J. H. Hale came out best of all.

An abundance of rain later in the spring gave us a glorious start. Early in June we thinned off 500 to 800 peaches per tree; as the fruit developed a second thinning was necessary, making a total of fully 1,000 peaches to the tree removed.

But following the abundant spring rains came a hot, dry summer — little or no rain from the last of May until the first week in September. The orchard was apparently a wreck —

J. H. Hale Peach

no hope, no promise — apparently a dead failure to the crop and possibly death to the trees themselves. Then just as all was apparently lost, a little sprinkle of rain came, saturating the limp foliage and withered peaches, but wetting down the dusty earth hardly an inch. Three days later a real rain (the first in three months) followed, and our crop was saved.

BIG, RED BEAUTIES In less than ten days the little shrunken peaches had puffed out into great golden and red beauties, 2½ to 4 inches in diameter, and while only a few reached the enormous size of former years the whole crop was a great success as to size, beauty, and quality.

FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF ELBERTA Our first abundant pickings for market were five days ahead of Elberta in the same orchard, while on a few trees, left unpicked for comparison, Elbertas nearly all dropped to the ground while the J. H. Hale were all on the trees — six or eight bushels per tree and not a dozen dropped

Prof. Jos. Bachman, of Arkansas, picked J. H. Hale peaches from his trees sixteen months after the one-year-old trees were set out. The past summer many growers have written us that their young trees were fruiting

Second Season's Growth—J. H. Hale trees in orchard of Mr. Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, Michigan, one of Michigan's largest peach growers

J. H. Hale Peach

J. H. Hale and 10 crates of his famous J. H. Hale peaches, which sold for $2.25 to $2.50 as against $1.50 to $1.62½ for Elbertas in New York in July, 1915. The Elbertas were grown, packed, shipped and sold under identically the same conditions. The tree in the background is eight years old.

peaches, proving over again that it never rushes you in the picking; pick it this week or leave it until next if you like.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST Hundreds of visitors have seen it, side by side with Elberta, and if a stenographer had been at hand to take down the expressions of wonder at this peach, greater than all others, William P. Stark could have filled a whole catalogue with words of commendation. Here are a few that I picked up:

"This puts the Elberta out of business for me." "The Elberta is doomed."

"I am going home and pull up my Elberta orchard, for no one can compete with this."

"Too big to pack well." "Largest and most beautiful peach I ever saw."

"No one will ever plant an Elberta after seeing and tasting this."

"A wonderful peach, shall recommend to our company to plant 2,000 acres."

"Bigger and better than Elberta in every way, and my, what a firm one!"

"Good bye Elberta for me, for this is good to eat."

"Never saw so many peaches on trees in my life; all big ones too,"

"Your Elbertas are a little better than most, but this puts them off the map."

"No use for any of us to grow other peaches, we can't meet up with this thing in market and come out alive." "Thought I had seen peaches before, but this one beats them all."

"William P. Stark's book did not tell half the truth about it; so much better than I expected."

"Don't care what they ask for trees, I'm for a big orchard of them at once; I just can't wait."

"More profit in this peach if you pay $5.00 per tree to get started than to get Elbertas for nothing."

$1420 PER ACRE From one measured acre of 133 J. H. Hale peach trees we picked, on September 14th, 748 bushels, or an average of 5½ bushels or 8 crates per tree, 95 per cent of this fruit being high class marketable fruit selling f. o. b. at the farm at $2.00 to $2.50 per bushel, while $1.25 was top price at this time for Elberta. All in all I can freely

J. H. Hale Peach

ONLY ⅓ AS MANY J. H. HALES TO FILL BASKET

The basket to the right contains thirty-six average size Elbertas (standard pack). Note that thirty-six J. H. Hale peaches will fill three such baskets. And because of their large size, round shape and brilliant crimson color, the J. H. Hales bring double Elberta prices in the market

and fully say at the end of the season for 1913 that the J. H. Hale peach has developed fully 50 per cent greater commercial value than the famous Elberta of the past, and it's surely "good bye to Elberta" just as fast as orchard men once see the J. H. Hale in fruiting. Any who doubt this better inquire of:

Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.; John A. Wilson, Appelton, N. Y.; A. T. Henry, Wallingford, Conn.; F. M. Soper, Magnolia, Del., President State Horticultural Society; D. E. Gould, Vice-President North Pacific Irrigating Co., Kennewick, Wash.; John H. Baird, Fort Valley, Georgia; A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; G. C. Seavy, Editor New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass., and hundred of other who have been to see them fruiting side by side with Elberta, in a large way—not a few pet trees but a whole great orchard. These people know that "Elberta is doomed."

1914 CONDITIONS The early winter here in Connecticut was mild and so warm in December and early January that peach buds of all varieties were badly swollen, when on the 12th and 13th of January the mercury took a tumble to ten or more below zero and for thirty-six hours the wind blowing a fifty-mile gale swept across the hill tops, drying out and parching the tender fruiting wood of peaches, not only killing practically all fruit buds, but also (as was discovered later) fully 50,000 trees in our own and surrounding orchards; while on lower levels there was little tree injury and enough buds were left to furnish a fair crop of fruit on most varieties, except Elberta, which was nearly a total failure all over the state.

HARDY WOOD Our J. H. Hale orchard, being on the crest of one of our highest hill top orchards, had full sweep of the bleak frost winds and yet no trees were killed, while thousands of Elberta trees right alongside are now dead from the effects of

the freeze. Our orchard of Early Elberta at a lower level and in a more protected spot, was also a crop failure, while there were a few scattering specimen of the J. H. Hale peach all over the orchard, some trees even giving from one-half to one and one-half bushels of superb fruit; again demonstrating that for the cold North sections its limit of endurance surpasses the old Elberta and the new Early Elberta as well.

IN GEORGIA The total peach crop of the State was about one-half a normal yield, varying from 10 up to 75 percent of a crop in different orchards. The Hale orchard being one of the few "Top Notchers" and while we had to do no thinning on Elberta our J. H. Hale trees were so over-loaded that one very heavy thinning did not quite satisfy "The Boss" and a second one had to be made, taking off in all fully 80 percent of the fruit "set." The fruit was larger, far larger than Elberta, perfect in form, rich, rosy red and yellow color, solid flesh and rich in flavor, fully up to its own high standard of the greatest and best of all yellow fleshed peaches.

PEACH BUYERS ENTHUSIASTIC Fruit men and buyers from nearly every large market in the United States east of Kansas City were at Fort Valley during the fruiting season and many daily visited our orchards and packing houses and freely inspected the J. H. Hale peach on the trees and at the packing benches.

Each and every one agreed that nowhere else in America had they ever seen such peaches; that as a market variety the J. H. Hale was incomparably better than Elberta and that there would be no use for that grand old market variety just as soon as planters came to know the J. H. Hale.

Seven hundred forty-eight bushels of J. H. Hale Peaches from one measured acre of 133 young trees—an average of 5½ bushels or 8 crates per tree; 95% of the fruit being extra fancy, selling f. o. b. orchard at $2.00 to $2.50 per bushel, while the top price for Elbertas was $1.25

J. H. Hale Peach

Mr. J. H. Hale; Prof. M. B. Waite, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. Carroll M. Dunning, Field Agent Office of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and group of commission men and peach buyers who saw the barrel of J. H. Hale peaches packed and shipped July 22, 1915.

BID 50 PERCENT MORE Several made bids on the crop at from 50 to 60 percent above what they would pay for highest grade Elberta, but needing thousands of specimens to send out by mail and express, all were left on the trees till William H. Stark and C. H. Levin came down to see the show and arrange the distribution. Those were busy days with a dozen or more of us on the job, and if the recipients were as happy when the great golden balls of lusciousness reached them as we were in sending them out, there was pleasure enough in that one crop to spread a whole lot of sunshine and joy into the hearts of many, and if the hopes thus encouraged finally find fruition in orchards of real J. H. Hale peaches, the joy will be increased a thousand fold, I shall be happy and the patrons of the William P. Stark Nurseries will have made a big start on the road to financial prosperity.

NEW YORK MARKET After the cream had been taken out of the crop, two carloads were sent to the New York market. Unfortunately these cars were long delayed on the road and reached the market Saturday night, yet outsold Elberta by 50c per crate, the J. H. Hale bringing $2.50 as against $2.00 for Elbertas. And as it costs me a little over $1.00 to harvest and get a crate of Georgia peaches into New York market that last 50c on top is extra profit, and so 1914 has given us still greater faith in THE ONE GREAT PEACH, that's a sure money-maker often under most adverse and trying conditions.

Packing Shed—J. H. Hale orchard, Fort Valley, Georgia.

J. H. Hale Peach

Mr. Roland Morrill, Mr. Beatty and Mr. William P. Stark inspecting J. H. Hale tree that has had two season's growth in Mr. Morrill's Benton Harbor, Michigan, orchard. Mr. Morrill says: "I am convinced the J. H. Hale will increase our shipping radius by a thousand miles over Elberta, and as far as color and quality are concerned it is as much ahead of that splendid variety as that was ahead of the old varieties."

J. H. Hale Peach
Season 1915

Of the J. H. Hale peach season of 1915 I can only speak thus early in August of its behavior in the South, for while the trees here on the home farm in Connecticut are loaded full of what promises to be the largest and best I have ever grown, it is now, the first of August, a full month ahead of ripening time and the final finish.

Yet if I were to make any predictions it would be that from the original orchard of fourteen-year-old trees, we are going to pull off early in September such a crop of J. H. Hale peaches that Mr. Stark will regret that he did not hold back printing the catalog until he could have seen this year's harvest in Connecticut, got a new set of pictures, and an inspiration far in excess of any that has gone before.

EXTRA HEAVY CROP: In our Georgia orchard there was an enormous bloom on all varieties, with very unsatisfactory weather conditions. The blooming extended over a period of nearly six weeks and there was much blasting of blooms on nearly all varieties so that the final "set" of fruit on Elberta, Hiley, Carman, and Belle of Georgia was scarcely one-third of a crop, in many orchards less than 20% and even as low as 10% in a few instances: while the J. H. Hale, Waddell and Early Rose in our orchards were so overloaded as to require two very severe thinnings, taking off in all fully 75% of the fruit that originally set. Therefore these varieties harvested a full crop, while Elberta in the same orchard side by side gave only about 60% of a crop.

J. H. Hale Peach

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

COLOR, FLAVOR, FIRMNESS: A fairly good growing season and extremely hot dry weather for the harvest, gave exceptionally fine fruit and owing to the still overloaded condition of the J. H. Hale trees and the short crop on the Elbertas, the difference in size was not as marked as in other years, the J. H. Hale being only about a quarter to a third larger than the Elbertas, with the same old high color, firmness of flesh, and delicious flavor that marked its superiority in former years. That they had an excess market value was fully attested on the New York market when mixed cars of J. H. Hales and Elbertas were offered for sale.

TWICE ELBERTA PROFITS During the height of the season John Nix & Co. of New York City sold our Elbertas at from $1.50 to $1.62½ per crate and out of the same car sold J. H. Hales at from $2.25 to $2.50 per crate, the cars averaging $1.57 for Elbertas and $2.34 for J. H. Hales, 77 cents in favor of J. H. Hales. This at first blush looks good, but when expenses are figured out it looks far better, as the first dollar on a crate of peaches from Georgia has mostly to go to expense accounts, leaving little to the orchardist for cost of production, so that a crate of peaches selling for $2.00 nets just twice as much as one selling for $1.50.

$1.34 NET AFTER ALL EXPENSES: Analyzing this season's account sales in New York the average sales of J. H. Hales being $2.34 per crate and our Elbertas out of same cars each day, $1.57, makes the following satisfactory showing: cost of harvesting and package 33 cents, freight and refrigeration 51 cents, and 7 cents commission of sale took 95 cents of the Elberta money and $1.00 of the J. H. Hale, leaving net cash back to the orchard of 62 cents for Elberta and $1.34 for J. H. Hales to go to production and profit account. Who can afford to plant Elbertas when facts like these are before them, showing $380.00 more net money per car for J. H. Hale than for extra high colored Elbertas.

ANOTHER TEST: On July 21st when mailing out a lot of specimen J. H. Hale peaches from Georgia in extra double pasteboard boxes, and a dozen paper wrappings around each peach, I sent one to my son here at the home farm, but he never received it, until August 7th, when the package, all water soaked and mouldy, was found in the shrubbery in front of the office, evidently having been dropped there by some careless mail distributor. It had lain there over two weeks when it was raining nearly every day; any other peach would have been rotten, but this opened up a fresh solid rich golden peach, and it is on my desk now just starting to decay.

What more can be said of the wonderful shipping qualities of this great peach, I do not know, unless we should try shipping a barrel from Connecticut to San Francisco in September and succeed in getting it through all right.

J. H. Hale
(TRADE-MARK)

Mr. E. N. Hopkins, Editor of "Arkansas Fruit and Farms" of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and J. H. Hale tree two years after planting. Mr. Hopkins says: "We picked J. H. Hale peaches measuring 10¼ inches in circumference, much larger than Elberta in this section, beautiful coloring and flavor. Two year old tree bore fully a half bushel of fine fruit."

J. H. Hale Peach

Shipping J. H. Hale Peaches in Barrels

Owing to the fine grained, solid flesh of the J. H. Hale peach I have for years been convinced that it was the best shipping freestone peach in America and I have often said it could be shipped in barrels like apples or potatoes. A good many of my friends have laughingly asked me why I didn't do it, wisely smiling to themselves, thinking the thing could not be done. When I made the statement I had no thought of ever making shipments in this manner but after being reminded of it several times, always with a "You can not do it" smile, I determined to try the experiment this season. When it became noised about that a barrel of peaches was going to be shipped by express from the Hale packing house there was great excitement in Peachdom, and a great gathering came to see the wonderful barrel packed full of the rosy red, J. H. Hale peaches.

PACKED LIKE POTATOES: On July 22, 1915, in our orchard at Fort Valley, Ga., in the presence of a large number of fruit buyers and shippers, orchardists, railroad men, agents of the Office of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Prof. M. B. Waite, pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I packed a solid tight barrel full of J. H. Hale peaches (no ventilation although urged to do so by all the fruit men). The peaches were packed in like potatoes, rounding full. The only protection given was to pad the top and substitute a canvas cover for the solid head so that the barrel would travel one side up all the way.

SHIPMENT A COMPLETE SUCCESS: The barrel was hustled off by express, to William P. Stark in Missouri, and from then on the telephone was kept busy with folks asking "Have you heard from that barrel of peaches?" So it was with a little feeling of pride that we received the following telegram early one morning:

> "Barrel of J. H. Hale peaches arrived in splendid condition. Only two bruised or crushed peaches in the lot. Congratulations on first shipment ever made of peaches in barrel."
>
> WILLIAM P. STARK

A letter received from William P. Stark said the fruit was slightly warm at the time of opening, but otherwise in such perfect condition that had it been a ventilated barrel it would have gone on to San Francisco in sound condition.

And so another honor, that of being the first barrel of peaches ever being shipped to any party by express, was added to the long list of J. H. Hale peach achievements.

PEACHES RESHIPPED: After unpacking the peaches and noting their firm, solid, high-colored condition Mr. Stark repacked them in small pasteboard boxes, two to a box, and sent them by Parcel Post to distant parts of the country. From every point came delighted comments, proving again that the J. H. Hale stands alone as the greatest keeper and the greatest shipper among peaches.

(See letters on page 75.)

Vol. XLVIII.—No. 54.

Peaches Shipped in Barrel Arrive in Fine Condition

Neosho, Mo., August 7.—(Special)—A record in peacb shipping has been made by the receipt here of a barrel of J. H. Hale peaches, sent to the William P. Stark nurseries by Mr Hale from bis orchards at Fort Valley, Ga.

Mr. Hale's belief that be has produced a peach solid enough to stand shipping in barrels, published last week in The Atlanta Constitution, aroused great interest among orchardmen throughout this section and many were on hand to examine the fruit when it arrived.

On unpacking the barrel it was found that only two peaches were in bad condition out of 300. These two were bruised by being rubbed against the side of the barrel, as some of the peaches in that particular layer were loose and not packed tightly enough.

Ninety-nine percent of the peaches were firm and solid as when they left the orchard. As a further test of tbe shipping qualities of tbe J. H. Hale peach, the sbipment was repacked in small parcel post packages and mailed to distant parts of the country

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WESLEYAN RAN'

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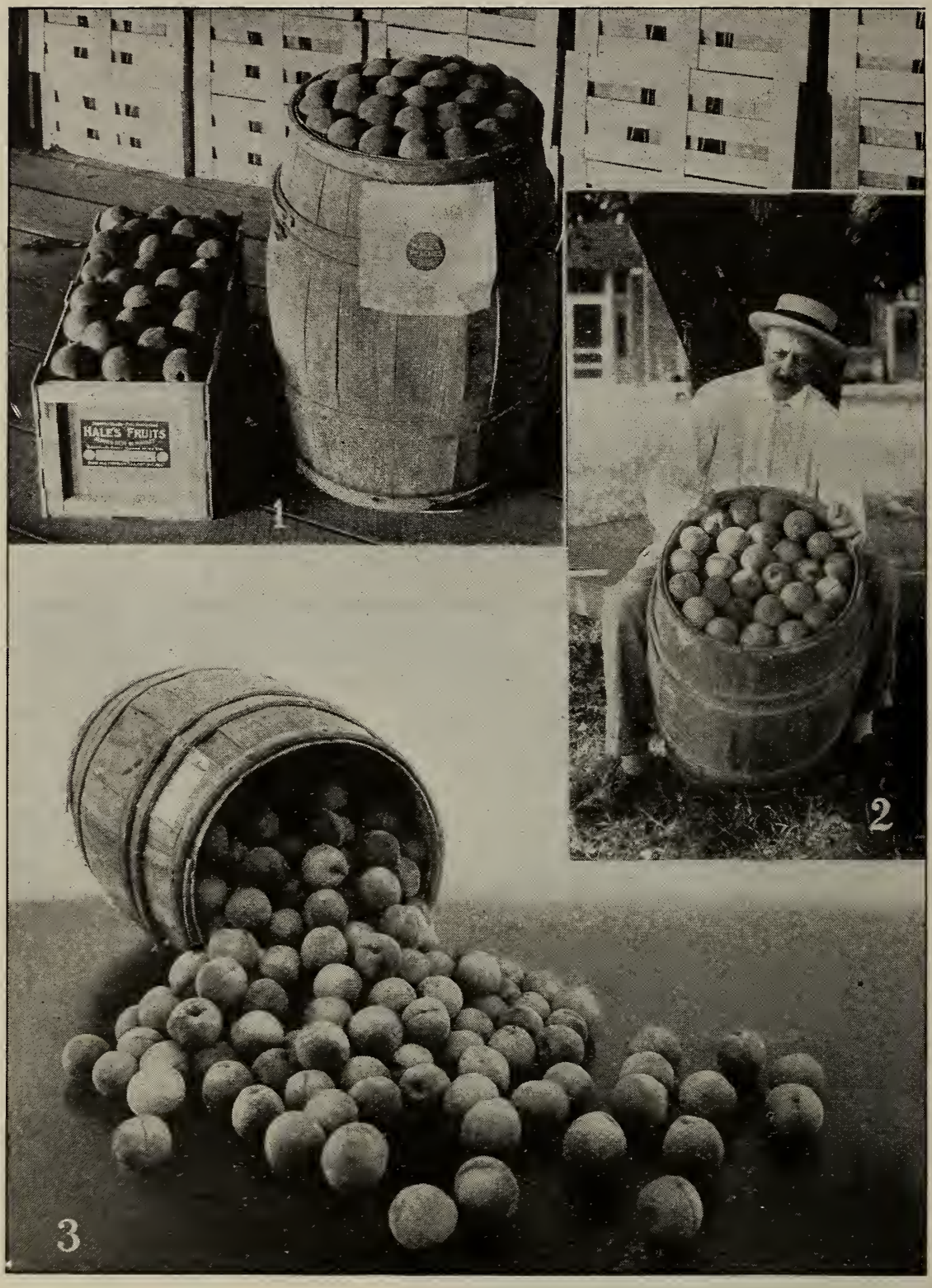
From "The Atlanta Constitution," Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1915

J. H. Hale Peach

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.



J. H. Hale Peaches Packed and Shipped like Apples in Barrels

Setting a new record in peach shipments. These peaches left Georgia on July 22d, reaching their destination in Missouri on July 24th,—a test few apples would endure in the middle of the heated summer season.

1. Barrel in J. H. Hale packing shed, Fort Valley, Ga., packed, ready for canvas top. No slits or openings for ventilation. 2. Barrel as opened at Stark City, Mo. by W. P. Stark, only two bruised peaches in lot. 3. J. H. Hale peaches after traveling 1,000 miles in barrel, firm as when they left orchard. The only peach in existence that could stand this drastic test.

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

J. H. Hale Peach

Why I Gave William P. Stark the Exclusive Right to Grow and Sell the J. H. Hale Peach

At last, being absolutely convinced of its great commercia l value and that the horticultura world was now entitled to share with me in the joy and profit of growing it, I looked among my many nursery friends for one who by long experience, broad acquaintance, strict integrity, and strong financial ability was in the best condition to propagate and distribute this great peach to all the world, and none so well answered all requirements as did my old friend, William P. Stark, of Stark City, Missouri, who, having associated with him his son, William H. Stark, a "chip off the old block," only more so, and with a great nursery located on ideal soil almost in the center of the United States, seemed to me the one firm above all others to spread the gospel of this wonderful peach to every corner of the earth where peaches can be grown.

The name of Stark has for nearly a century been associated with the nursery business of America, and for the last quarter of a century William P. Stark has made the name a sort of trade-mark for big things in nursery work, and now with William P. Stark's great name and lifelong experience to direct affairs, and William H. to execute, the William P. Stark Nurseries are in better position than ever to continue and broaden the Stark nursery business in Missouri at their Stark City plant.

Extracts from Contracts

In consideration of the agreement.....John H. Hale and the J. H. Hale Company do hereby grant, assign and set over unto William P. Stark and William H. Stark the exclusive right and control of the propagation and sale of the said "J. H. Hale Peach."

Said J. H. Hale agrees to personally supervise the cutting from bearing trees of said J. H. Hale peach all such propagating wood and buds as may be requested from time to time.

EXCLUSIVE CONTRACT Therefore, I have contracted with them to propagate and distribute this peach for me, and I believe it is destined to work a greater revolution in the peach industry in America during the next five years than did the Elberta, Belle, Carman, Champion and all the other great money-makers combined in the past twenty years of progress heretofore outlined, and the orchardists who lead the procession with the first big plantings of J. H. Hale peach will be the sure enough peach kings of their respective markets. In the J. H. Hale peach lies a wonderful opportunity for fame and fortune to some one or more peach growers in every peach-growing neighborhood.

Those who defer the day of their first large plantings will not be among the winners, while for those with faith and a courage to do, the way to success is plain and sure. To make assurance doubly sure, I have agreed in my contract with the William P. Stark Nurseries to cut the buds for propagating direct from fruiting trees in my own orchards, thus guaranteeing the purity of stock and the integrity of a name I value and often sign as

Yours truly,

J. H. Hale

(TRADE-MARK)

(For prices, etc., see next page)

J. H. Hale Peach

William P. Stark Nurseries — Buy Direct — Stark City, Mo.

Season of Ripening: Forty-five days after Mayflower and five days before Elberta. Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and mature, and these under-developed fruits are of larger size than big Elberta, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started and the season greatly lengthened. Owing to solidity and firmness of flesh, fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer on the tree than any other known variety and so extend the season at either end.

X size (2 to 4 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00; per 1000, $175.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00; per 1000, $225.00
XXX size (5 to 7 feet) each, 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00; per 1000, $275.00
For mailing size by Parcel Post see page 154.

Warning

Beware of Fraudulent Trees!

You can get genuine J. H. Hale peach trees only from William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo., budded from Mr. Hale's bearing orchard. No one else can supply you the genuine. Dishonest persons are offering worthless imitations. Refuse them! They are fraudulent! Do not be misled by so called "J. H. Hale peaches," or by descriptions resembling the J. H. Hale. Attempts are being made to substitute an old, worthless variety known as "Hale's Early" for the genuine J. H. Hale. Our exclusive contract protects you.

Read Mr. Hale's Letter

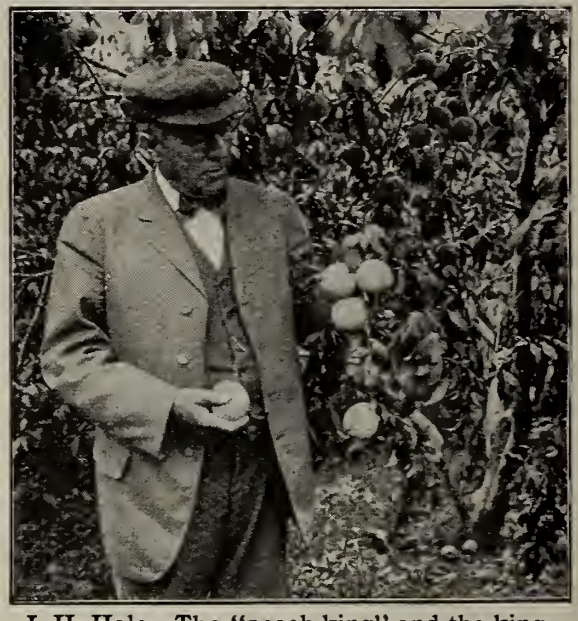
South Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1914

My contract with the William P. Stark Nurseries for propagation and sale of my trade-mark "J. H. Hale Peach" is an exclusive one with that Company, and no one else in the world has any legal or moral right to propagate and offer for sale any trees of the J. H. Hale peach. This peach being trade-marked, all would-be propagators, buyers, or planters are hereby warned that any infringement of my right or the rights of the William P. Stark Nurseries Co. in this peach may subject all to serious penalties.

Planters everywhere are especially cautioned that as no other nursery firm has any legal right to propagate or offer the J. H. Hale peach for sale, should anyone do so, it would be an attempt at fraud, and it would be presumptive evidence that if they would attempt to defraud me, the originator, they would also be as likely to take advantage of the customer. Won't you please report to me any one attempting to sell or substitute so-called J. H. Hale peach trees. I have never furnished any buds or cions from my genuine J. H. Hale peach trees to any one except William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo.

J. H. Hale

(TRADE-MARK)



J. H. Hale—The "peach king" and the king of all peaches in his Conn. orchards

The J. H. Hale Signature Your Safeguard

All genuine J. H. Hale trees bear this trade-marked wooden tag, with Mr. Hale's personal signature, of which this is an exact copy. For your protection; refuse trees without it.

Beware of Impostors

It will be too late to protect yourself after your trees come into bearing. Order the genuine, original J. H. Hale peach, budded directly from Mr. Hale's own orchards, from Wm. P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo.

J. H. Hale — The Choice of Leading Peach Growers

So unanimous is the opinion of everyone who has ever seen, tasted or grown the J. H. Hale, that it is the greatest peach the world has ever known, we could fill another book with delighted letters. Here are a few. They come from the largest fruit growers and orchardists in the country, from horticultural experts, from commission men and buyers, from men who know peaches. Read them. Then decide to plant an orchard of J. H. Hales now — this very season. You can't get started too soon with a peach that holds so much profit for you as the J. H. Hale.

The Only Peach Firm Enough to Ship in Barrels

On page 71 is the story of how, for the first time in history, peaches were ever shipped in barrels. Not only were the J. H. Hale peaches received in splendid condition, but to carry the test still further they were repacked in pasteboard boxes and mailed out by Parcel Post to distant parts of the country. The following letters show the result.

Kept 12 Days after Arrival—The J. H. Hale peaches you sent me July 23rd from the barrel shipment from Georgia arrived July 27th. We cut one at the meeting of our Orchard Company on Aug. 4th. It was in perfect condition. Today, Aug. 8th, I celebrated my birthday (84) by cutting the rest—perfectly sound, excellent flavor. They had been 12 days in our summer temperature, 70 in the morning, 90 in the afternoon, after coming 4,000 miles by rail. This is remarkable endurance. But these peaches would have gone from California to New York, could have been sent back to California and again to New York — three times across the continent with a margin of three days for examination, admiration and sale! And no refrigeration called for. — PARKER EARLE, Pasadena, California (Note—Mr. Earle is a director of the Redlands Heights Ranch Co., of Pasadena, who set out an initial planting of 14,000 J. H. Hale trees last spring).

Beats them all — The two J. H. Hale peaches arrived all O. K. and they certainly will beat any peach that I have ever seen. They were as firm as though they had just been picked off the tree. — W. J. BRADBURY, (Douglas Co.) Ill.

Like the Picture — The J. H. Hale came in best of condition. Real beauties, the picture on the book does not misrepresent them — C. W. HOFFMANN, (Gage Co.) Neb.

Meets Expectation — The peaches were certainly fine, arrived in first class condition. The J. H. Hale is all any one could claim. C. W. SCHINDLER, (Floyd Co.) Ind.

Best Shipper — I ate one of J. H. Hale peaches received July 26th, and found it all you claim. The other is just showing sign of decay. (Aug. 3.) I think the shipping quality of the best. — A. H. ACKERMAN, (Niagara Co.) N. Y.

Finest Ever — Your samples of J. H. Hale peaches arrived O. K. They were the finest I ever saw.—M. T. RAGANSBURG, (Muscogee Co.) Ga.

Better Than Expected — The J. H. Hale peaches reached me in fine condition. Much finer and better than I expected. I only have room at this time for one hundred trees and want them all of this kind. I shall put out a larger number later. It is wonderful how these peaches held up shipped in barrel from Georgia and then mailed to me and I kept them five days and not a decayed spot in either of them. — JOHN MASTEN, (Hendricks Co.) Ind.

Excellent Quality — The J. H. Hale peaches you sent me by parcel post arrived in fine condition, absolutely perfect as far as keeping, and did not show any signs of decay until after having been here several days.

The quality of the peach is excellent, and appearance is all one could ask. — W. J. TOWNE, (Erie Co.) Pa.

In a Class by Itself — J. H. Hale peaches received in perfect condition, quality superb. I kept one several days, then sent to my son who reported it still in fine condition, Aug. 5th, and in a class by itself. If we can grow such peaches from the trees we got from you it will certainly be a money-maker — MARTIN MILLER, (Macon Co.) Ill.

Could Sell Them — The J. H. Hale peaches arrived July 26th. One was in perfect condition and I believe would have held up for several days more, the other one was about ¼ soft; was not rotten but apparently had been bruised. There will probably be 20,000 bushels of peaches grown in this neighborhood this season, but if I had a crop of such peaches as the specimens you sent me I would not worry about the selling of them. — J. L. PELHAM, Sec'y., Kansas State Horticulture Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Firm as Cling — Better Quality — Received J. H. Hale peaches. They are all that is claimed for them, they are as fine a flavor if not better than the Crawfords, and as firm as a cling, but much better. I will order some trees next winter. LUTHER L. CRONK, Redlands, Cal.

Testimonials

From Growers Whose Trees are Bearing

It is unusual for peach trees to bear before they are three to four years old. But hundreds have written us that young J. H. Hale trees set out in the spring of 1913 have fruit on them this summer (1916).

Bore Unusually Heavy — Four trees — three bearing — one so heavy it broke all to pieces — all doing well. — N. B. BEAKLEY, (Lonoke Co.) Arkansas.

Wonderful Growth and Fruit — My J. H. Hale peach tree was only 3½ to 4 feet this spring. With plenty of rain it made a wonderful growth of six feet up to August. Limbs this year's growth thick as my finger with grand leaves on, and three peaches on last year's growth. — HENRY WALLIS, (Overland) Ind.

Exceed your Ad — Harvested my crop of J. H. Hale (about 20 pecks) and they exceed your ad in quality and color. Elbertas 30 pound boxes selling for 15 to 25 cents, and all other fruit in proportion. — PAUL JORDAN, (Los Angeles Co.,) Cal.

From New Jersey Experiment Station— We have a few trees of the J. H. Hale peach, which are bearing a few specimens this year. The fruit is still green, however, and will not be ripe for two or three weeks. —M. A. BLAKE, Horticulturist, (Middlesex Co.) N. J.

As High as 20 Peaches per Tree — This year all of the J. H. Hale trees bloomed heavily for so young trees and made splendid growth. Those on lower ground nearly all set some fruit and have from a few peaches up to about 20 peaches. — H. F. RUHL, (Lancaster Co.) Pa.

All J. H. Hales Hereafter — My J. H Hales are very full and the fruit is the finest I ever saw. The trees made better growth than any I had, and I have an orchard of 7,000 trees. I expect to put a Hale in, in the future, wherever I have room for a tree. — J. M. MOUNT, (Montgomery Co.) Md.

Nearly All Bore — Nearly all the three year old J. H. Hale trees have a few peaches on — and they are putting on enormous growth. — RUSSELL BINGHAM, M. D. (Worcester Co.) Mass.

Wishes They Were All J. H. Hale — The J. H. Hale peach trees got from you and planted March 21st, 1913, are doing fine. I never saw trees grow so fast. They surely are early bearers, as each of the 1913 trees have on now from 30 to 40 nice large peaches, and not ripe yet. My peach orchard contains over 1,500 peach trees of different varieties, and I wish they were all J. H. Hale. — D. A. HETRICK, (Indiana Co.) Pa.

Will Rout Out Crawfords — The J. H. Hale peach trees I bought from you three years ago have made a splendid growth, and this year have quite a lot of peaches on, for such young trees. I am thinking of rooting out all my Crawfords for the J. H. Hale, as Crawford's cannot stand our climate. — W. N. SPURGE, (Suffolk Co.) N. Y.

What Leading Horticultural Experts Say

Ranks Higher than Elberta — There is no question about the J. H. Hale peach being larger and more beautiful than the Elberta, and I think that it will ship better than Elberta. After a thorough test of the quality of the two varieties I shall have to say that the J. H. Hale rank higher in quality than the Elberta.— U. P. HEDRICK, Horticulturist, New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Free From Fuzz — The J. H. Hale is large, well colored and almost entirely free of the fuzz or down that usually covers peaches. The shape of almost every specimen was round, being in this regard also quite different from Elberta which is distinctly oval and quite fuzzy. The flavor of the J. H. Hale is very good. As a business peach there is nothing wanting in the J. H. Hale. — PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Pomologist, District of Columbia.

From California — The J. H. Hale is a very handsome, shapely peach. The fruit is fully ripe and juicy and its control of its own decay in a close mail package is very significant of its keeping quality. It is a very heavy, fine-fleshed peach—coarse fiber almost absent. The flesh is solid yellow to the pit wall; no excess of red color at the pit and no cavities around it. The pit cavity, has, however, a deep rich red—a perfect beauty for varieties in which this coloring is desirable. If vigor and bearing prove satisfactory, I believe the variety will have exceptional value in this state. If, however, it persists in being as much larger than the Elberta as is claimed, it will be hard to hold with one hand in California. — PROF. E. J. WICKSON, Dean College of Agriculture, University of California.

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

Testimonials

Great Keeper — Just got back five days late and found the box of peaches. These have been here in a warm room several days and I expected to find most of the peaches rotted to the core. To my surprise, they were sound as a knot, hardly a speck of rot on any one of them. This speaks volumes for the peach. — H. W. COLLINGWOOD, Editor of the RURAL NEW YORKER.

From North Carolina —The J. H. Hale peach is the most desirable peach that we have yet seen. The size and general appearance, together with the firmness of them, certainly makes them valuable peaches. — GRANITE CITY ORCHARD CO., North Carolina.

Planted 100 Acres — The ten thousand J. H. Hale peach trees I bought from William P. Stark Nurseries are doing as fine as I ever saw. I am giving them thorough cultivation, breaking the crust with every rain, but am not going to fertilize. I expect a very fine block. — BERT JOHNSON, Highland, Ark. (Later — Mr. Johnson reports a 99½ percent stand. He wanted genuine J. H. Hale trees and bought them from William P. Stark Nurseries, the only authorized distributors.)

At last — The Export Peach — The box of J. H. Hale peaches shipped from Georgia on July 27th, reached me August 13th by express, with no explanation of delay. You will see great value in the fact that only three showed any decay after seventeen days express travel and lay out in hot weather. We have been looking for something to carry to England and now I think we have it. The size, color and flavor were superb. — ROLAND MORRILL, large peach grower of Michigan and Texas. (Mr. Morrill has planted several thousand J. H. Hale trees in his Michigan orchards.)

Wonderful Keeper — The J. H. Hale peaches forwarded by express from Lawrence, Kan., reached me at Antler's Park, Col. Only one peach showed the effect of the long shipment. The others were so firm that I reshipped two of them to my family at Estes Park, Col. I consider this an excellent test of the shipping and keeping qualities of this wonderful peach. — S. J. HUNTER, State Entomologist, Kansas.

Most Beautiful Peach — Out of the J. H. Hale trees I planted, I have not lost one. Those who saw the fruit on my yearling trees said it was the most beautiful they had ever beheld. The trees made vigorous growth and I predict for the J. H. Hale unprecedented success. One peach measured ten and one-half inches in circumference. The coloring was the most beautiful that nature ever made in fruit.— GEN. BENNETT H. YOUNG, Louisville, Ky.

Without Elberta's Bitterness — The flavor and texture of the flesh of the J. H. Hale is tender, rich and free from either the excessive acidity or trace of bitterness that is common to most yellow varieties, especially the Elberta. — JOHN G. GRAY, Newcastle Co., Del.

"Million Dollar Peach" — The J. H. Hale peaches arrived in excellent condition. We thoroughly agree with Mr. W. P. Stark that this is a "million dollar" peach. It is certainly one of the best of the new varieties that has come to our attention in a long time. — E. H. FAVOR, Editor, THE FRUIT GROWER, St. Joseph, Mo.

Most Fruit to Cubic Inch — The J. H. Hale is about the handsomest sight I ever saw in the way of a crop of peaches. It is a very solid roundish peach, which seemed to me to contain more fruit to the cubic inch than anything I had ever seen on a peach tree. The tree as I recall it was a moderate growing and well-shaped tree. I am very glad to know that it is to be put on a commercial basis as I am sure it has value. — F. C. SEARS, Prof. of Pomology, Mass. Agricultural College.

Will Supplant Elberta—The J. H. Hale has as fine color, quality and flavor as any peach we ever saw. It should replace Elberta as I consider it of much better flavor, and yield as heavy if not heavier, than Elberta. — BARKER & CO., Per T. M. Babble, Commission Merchants, Pa.

Free From Fuzz — The objectionable hairs and wool customary to most commercial peaches is more nearly absent from the J. H. Hale than any other good market peach I know. Comparing notes with other Missouri peach experts the uniform opinion is that it has every appearance of being most promising peach known to Missouri growers. — J. C. WHITTEN, Horticulturist, University of Missouri.

Best Peach in Community — This year in August, I had fifteen peaches on three of my little J. H. Hale trees set out in 1913; beautiful in coloring and an elegant flavor. They were shown to neighbors and advertised in our home papers as the best peach in the community. — ANSEL G. ROYCE, Riverside Co., Cal.

Duplicate Order for 1,000 — F. M. Soper & Son, Magnolia, Del., purchased 1,000 J. H. Hale trees from us last spring. When the trees arrived they were so pleased they immediately wired us to ship 1,000 more.

Stands Severe Climate — The J. H. Hale trees have made a splendid growth this season, but not fruited — They seem to be a prolific grower and stand this climate fine, as last season we had an extreme drouth and the winter following the drouth was an extremely cold and stormy one. — A. D. SPENCER, (Gage Co.) Neb.

Withstands Drouth — The J. H. Hale peach trees you shipped me, and which were planted the 27th of May when peaches were on trees nearly as large as marbles, are all alive and looking fine, notwithstanding the greatest drouth ever in this section. — H. C. BARRETT, (Loudown Co.,) Va.

Apricot Trees

Bearing First Year — The J. H. Hale peach trees I bought of you in the spring of 1913 all have peaches on them now — one year after planting. — G. W. WALKER, (Howard Co., Ark.)

Unexcelled for Canning—The J. H. Hale is the best general-purpose peach I have seen in 25 years. For a canned fruit, there is nothing to equal it in looks in the can (I used glass), and in quality after taking out. For preserving it has so much natural flavor, that it is retained to a great extent, and is of the finest quality. The peach is yellow, large, smooth looking and will ship almost equal to an apple, though it is a juicy eating peach and should be valuable for export. The tree is a fine grower and a heavy bearer. I have never seen in any peach the valuable combination that it has, and no one can make a mistake in planting a few for family use, or many for commercial use.—JOHN KELLER, Fort Valley, Ga.

A Massachusetts Authority—The unanimous opinion of our Horticultural Staff is that the J. H. Hale is a very fine peach, in all particulars of fruit superior to the Elberta. Everything I could hear about the character of the tree, its hardiness, fruiting ability, etc., is also to its credit. I congratulate you on bringing out such a good thing.—PROF. F. A. WAUGH, Head of Division of Horticulture, Mass. Agriculture College.

Heaviest Weight—The J. H. Hale is one of the finest of any variety which ever came to my observation, having the size, high color and firmness of flesh, also being the heaviest in weight of any peach I have ever seen. I kept one, one week in any ordinary cellar, then took it to our packing houses where it kept for ten days longer without a speck of rot. Never saw its equal, making over three weeks from the time it was picked before showing any decay.—BENTON GEBHARDT, Executive Board, Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Carrying Quality — The very high color of the J. H. Hale is unsurpassed and I feel that it has the carrying qualities that will make it a commercial factor in the various peach markets of the country. — R. PATTERSON, Commission Merchant, Tenn.

Folly to Plant more Elberta—I do not see that the J. H. Hale peach can be surpassed for appearance as well as good form and size. I deem them better than the Elberta, and it will be a case of folly to plant any more Elberta. — J. W. STUBENRAUCH, Introducer of the Carman Peach. Mexia, Texas.

From Editor "Farm Journal"—The box came all right and every peach was beautiful, sound and of excellent quality. We want such a peach. How and when can I get trees? — WILMER ATKINSON, Editor Farm Journal.

Great Shipper—Peaches arrived in good order this morning, that is, the J. H. Hale peach came in good order, but the Elberta are somewhat mashed, and I immediately got the idea that we not only had a good demonstration of the comparative size, but a most excellent chance to show the comparative carrying quality of the two peaches. The J. H. Hale has come through in fine shape without a bruise, while the Elberta, though much smaller, are badly mashed. — J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Pres. Am. Civic Society, Pa.

Apricot

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. The commercial orchards are confined largely to the Rocky Mountains and westward, but there are profitable orchards in many of the eastern and northern states. The apricot is an early bloomer, but many varieties will grow wherever peaches will; and some varieties, notably the Superb, are hardier. Apricots succeed in many localities where the winters are too severe for peaches. The cultivation and care of the apricot is somewhat like that of the peach, and it is just as productive as the peach. The apricot is often attacked by the curculio, but this pestiferous little beetle is now readily controlled by the same system of spraying with dilute lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, used for peaches (write for bulletin).

Superb Apricot — Hardiest and best for Eastern orchards and gardens

Apricot Trees

The tree is hardy, and thrives in many climates, but prefers a dry, well drained soil in a locality as free from spring frosts as possible. There should be more commercial apricot orchards in the East and a number of trees in every home garden.

BLENHEIM (Freestone) (Mid-Season Apricot) The Blenheim (Synonym — Shipley), is above medium size, larger than Royal; oval shape; skin, deep orange color, distinct groove down one side; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, very high quality. Splendid for shipping fresh, and for canning.

The tree is a large, vigorous, spreading grower; hardy, very productive. Bears third to fourth year.

"Popular in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas." — Profs. Budd and Hanson.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100 $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $19.00; per 1000, $180.00
XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.80; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $250.00

MOORPARK (Freestone) (Late Apricot) Moorpark is very large, two inches in diameter, orange color with a deep orange red cheek marked with many dark dots. Flesh, yellowish orange, firm, quite juicy, rich, luscious flavor. The most delicious apricot grown.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive. Bears fourth year. The old standard of excellence; one of the most popular varieties across the continent because of its great size and superior quality.

"This is probably one of the best known of the apricots in the North, in this country." — L. H. Bailey, New York.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $19.00; per 1000, $180.00
XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.80; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $250.00

ROYAL (Freestone) (Early Apricot) The Royal is large, roundish, oval. Color, light yellowish orange. Flesh is light yellow. Flavor very rich, sweet, highly flavored, which makes it especially valued for drying and canning. The leading variety in California.

The tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy. Bears about the fourth year. Ripens a week before Moorpark. The Royal is a commercial favorite in all orchards of Colorado and other states westward.

"The universal favorite in California." — Prof. E. J. Wickson.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $19.00; per 1000, $180.00
XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.80; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $250.00

SUPERB (Freestone) (Very Early Apricot) The Superb is a medium sized, roundish, oval, smooth, light salmon colored apricot, with numerous red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good.

The tree is of a very hardy Russian type, vigorous grower, very productive, late bloomer, adapted to peach regions. The Superb is preeminently the apricot for the East. The most profitable commercial variety, a good shipper, and particularly adapted to the home garden.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $19.00; per 1000, $180.00
XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.80; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $250.00

TILTON (Freestone) (Mid-Season Apricot) The Tilton is large, symmetrical, very attractive, high quality. One of the best shippers. The tree is a very strong grower, hardy, vigorous and productive. Bears about the fourth year. Blooms late. One of the newer and most promising apricots.

X size (2 to 3 feet) each, 22c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $16.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (3 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.30; per 100, $19.00; per 1000, $180.00
XXX size (4 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.80; per 100, $26.00; per 1000, $250.00

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J. H. Hale Peach

1—Discussing the J. H. Hale—from left to right Prof. W. A. Henry, J. H. Hale, Stoncliff Hale, Prof. A. D. Shamel. 2—J. H. Hale and his grandson John inspecting J. H Hale peaches for parcel post shipment. 3—J. H. Hale visiting with his namesake—The J. H. Hale peach. 4—Orchard wagon load of J. H. Hale peaches at the packing house. 5—J. H. Hale peaches—big as cannon balls, ⅓ to ½ larger than Elhertas. 6—A busy day packing J. H. Hale peaches (baskets are covered with mosquito netting.) 7—Truck loaded with 185 baskets of J. H. Hale peaches for the Hartford market 10 miles away. 8—J. H. Hale peaches by parcel post. 9—Electric car line brings the steam road right to the orchard for J. H. Hale peaches

Burbank — One of the best Japanese plums

Plums

Plums can be grown everywhere, the varieties are widely different in fruit, tree, and adaptability. Some of them are suited to every locality and to every taste. There are three general classes of plums: the rich, meaty, European type represented by the "prunes" and "damsons," that are hardy and planted largely in the north, and western United States; the Japanese, which are sweet, juicy, equally hardy, but have a greater range, and are grown far South as well as in the North; and the native American plums which have a sprightly juiciness and a delightful "fruit-acid" flavor. This last class includes a number of different types, some of which are suited to the bleak prairies of the Dakotas, while others are adapted to the long hot summers of southern Texas. Then there are the "hybrids," or crosses of different varieties which combine the good qualities of several in one. Some varieties will thrive in the North, East and West wherever apples grow, others will stand the hot summers of the South wherever peaches can grow. However, commercial plum-growing has been confined largely to special localities. It has not been widely developed like the commercial growing of other kinds of fruits. Most varieties of plums ship well. California growers send their plums, packed in baskets, clear across the United States. All of our markets can be greatly extended and developed. Plums are the best canning and drying fruits grown, and are especially fine for jellies, preserves, marmalades and sauces. A few trees in the yard are a source of delight, for no fruit is better for eating out of hand.

Many varieties of plums thrive where other trees die. It has been called the poor man's fruit because it will grow in back yards and alleys, producing good fruit in spite of neglect. Plums are often planted in chicken yards, and do well under such conditions. Most varieties bear third to fourth year. It is a splendid garden fruit and many of the more upright growing varieties can be planted in corners where no other tree will succeed. However, it pays to care for the plum just as it pays to care for any other fruit, and when properly handled it is one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown, as well as one of the very best for the home garden.

ABUNDANCE
(Prunus triflora)
(Early Plum)

The Abundance is an early pinkish red plum, changing to darker red, covered with a thin bloom. It is of medium size, roundish oval, one side slightly larger than the other, and a rounding point at the end. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, and has a delightful aromatic flavor; very good quality. The plums are even better quality when picked several days before ripe and kept in a cool, dry place.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy except in the extreme North, and wonderfully productive. It produces enormous loads of fruit every year, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted varieties. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper.

Plum Trees

The Abundance should be in every fruit garden and it is one of the most satisfactory high quality commercial plums that can be planted.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

AMERICA (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum) The America is one of the most attractive golden yellow plums with a lustrous currant red cheek and a thin bloom. Roundish oval shape; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. The tree is a large strong grower, spreading, open top. The foliage is vigorous and the fruit is unusually free from rot. Because of its extreme hardiness and productiveness it is adapted to commercial planting in many regions where other varieties of plums are not profitable. Its unusual, attractive and showy appearance makes it a good seller, and it is one of the best shipping plums known. Its hardiness and vigor make it a most profitable plum, adapted to local and distant markets, and a good plum for the home garden because of its beauty and the large quantities of fruit which it will produce in spite of neglect.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

BURBANK (P. triflora) (Early Plum) The Burbank is a highly colored plum, dark red mottled over a yellow ground and has a light bloom. Roundish, tapering at the blossom end. Flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic and sweet.

The tree is large, a vigorous grower with a flat spreading top, and sprawling irregular branches. It is exceptionally hardy for a plum of this type. It ripens a week later than Abundance and over a longer season; its richer flavor, more attractive appearance, better keeping and shipping qualities, make up for the fact that the tree is not quite as large and shapely. It is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except the exposed regions of the extreme North. The Burbank is a very profitable commercial plum, and it is also one of those satisfactory varieties that you can plant in the chicken run or back yard and have large quantities of beautiful, delicious plums, whether you have time to care for them or not.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet)each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

DAMSON (See Shropshire Damson, page 87.)

DE SOTO (P. Americana) (Mid-season Plum) The De Soto is a medium sized native plum. The very hardiest that can be grown. Originated in Wisconsin. The fruit is a dark crimson to yellow orange red, covered with a thin bloom. Oval shape, slighlty flattened; the flesh, golden yellow, melting, juicy, sweet. The stone is nearly free.

The tree is spreading, open and perfectly hardy. No other plum will stand as severe winters as the De Soto. This, combined with the splendid shipping and keeping qualities, and attractive appearance, makes it a profitable commercial plum, especially in the North where many varieties cannot be grown. Enormously productive.

America — Hardy Dependable

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

ENDICOTT (P. triflora x P. domestica) (Mid-season) We first offered this plum under the name of Endicott Mammoth Gold in honor of the originator, Mr. G. W. Endicott. We have shortened the name to "Endicott" at the suggestion of Col. G. B. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, Washington, D. C., who writes: "I am gratified to know you are willing to cooperate in simplifying the name culture of American fruits and your offer to reduce the name to 'Endicott' meets with my heartfelt approval."

The Endicott plum is one of the sweetest, juiciest plums we have ever eaten. It averages very large in size, roundish and slightly flattened at the ends. Dark garnet red with a faint bloom. The flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. The skin is thin but tough, which makes it an excellent shipping plum. It is fitting that it should be named "Endicott" in memory of G. W. Endicott of Southern Illinois, who for years experimented and tested fruits for his locality, which has the severest and most trying climate in the United States — moist, hot summers, which soon eliminate the unfit, and winters which even are cold enough to try the constitution of the hardiest. Few varieties stand the test, and a successful, new fruit produced under such conditions is sure to succeed in more favorable localities.

The following is Mr. Endicott's detailed description which we have found conservative.

"The Mammoth Gold Plum is a cross between Abundance (female) and Spaulding (male). About twenty years ago I had both of them fruiting near each other, and while I liked the fruit of each one there were weak points in both. The Abundance was often killed by late frosts, and the Spaulding was a very poor tree, but a fine freestone. It occurred to me a cross of the two would be a good thing, if I could get a hardy tree. So the next year when the trees were in bloom I pollinated about twenty blooms of the Abundance with pollen of the Spaulding, and had fine success with the work. I planted all the seeds and they germinated well and I got a number of fair to good trees, but some of them were weak growers, and had foliage like the Abundance. There was one that showed the large leaf of the Spaulding, with a rank upright growth. Some buds taken from this tree were set in a Lombard tree and the second year they fruited. I was so pleased with it I set a number of buds on some young stocks and one of these is the only tree I have of it now. It has given us one to three bushels of fine fruit each year till the lightning struck the tree in 1910, and left only one small limb which has been loaded with fine fruit each year since. This year it had over a bushel of A-1 fruit. I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self boiled lime sulphur I have grown them two inches in diameter.

"The tree is of large growth. Should be planted 20 feet each way and the top cut back well for convenience in spraying and gathering the fruit. I have dug out every other plum tree on the place, and shall plant nothing else while I live here.

"I am not able to look after my farm and I have sold it to my youngest son. He gave me a lifetime lease on the homestead, and 6 acres of garden and experiment grounds. I could not think of parting with my home and the trees and vines I have planted and watched over for forty years, and going to town and living the little time I have to stay here amid the smoke and grime of the town with its eternal sameness, and no congenial spirits to consort with. I have served my country faithfully, have 14 wounds, and an honorable discharge to show that I have treated my fellow

Endicott Plum

man with a square deal, 100 cents to the dollar, and 16 ounces to the pound, and when the time comes I will take my medicine like a man. This is the best world I know anything about, and I would like to stay here as long as the good Master sees fit."

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00; per 1000, $175.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00; per 1000, $225.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00; per 1000, $275.00

GERMAN PRUNE (P. domestica) (Late Plum) The German Prune is the oldest and most widely planted of all the prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristic long, oblique oval "prune-shape." Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant. The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree.

The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted in the East, West and North, and used on the Pacific Coast for drying. Ripens over a long season.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

GOLD (GOLDEN) (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum) Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness; and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

GREEN GAGE (Imperial Gage) (Reine Claude) (P. domestica) (Mid-season Plum) The Green Gage is a large, roundish oval plum, a light greenish yellow, firm but tender, sweet, mild, especially juicy; extra good quality. Stone nearly free. The tree is a large, open, spreading grower, vigorous, hardy and healthy. Very productive. It produces best on light sandy soils.

Green Gage is an unusually high quality plum for eating, and the rich flavor makes it the very best for canning and cooking in many other ways.

Italian Prune (Fellenburg) — The best "prune"

Abundance — High quality — Good shipper. Regular bearer

X size (3 to 4 feet) each 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100 $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

ITALIAN PRUNE (or Fellenberg) (P. domestica) (Late Plum) The Italian is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all prunes. It is a rich, purplish black, almost dark wine colored, overspread with a thick blue bloom. The fruit is very large; a long, oval shape, one side slightly larger than the other. The flesh is firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, very sweet and very best quality. Tree is vigorous, spreading, upright, very hardy and the most productive of all prunes.

The Italian Prune is also being grown and sold as the German Prune, and the popularity of the German Prune is due partly to this fact. The Italian or Fellenberg Prune is one of the most popular in the East because it is the best quality eating prune, and splendid for canning and preserving. It is by far the most popular prune in the West for drying. We recommend it as the best prune. Very best prune for any and all purposes.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

LOMBARD (P. domestica) (Mid-season Plum) The Lombard is the most widely planted plum in America. It is medium to large; oval shaped, slightly flattened at the ends. The color is a delicate purplish or reddish violet overspread with a thin bloom. The skin is thin but tough; the flesh, yellow, firm; good quality for eating fresh and one of the best, cooked, spiced or preserved.

The tree adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. It is round topped, shapely, with strong stocky branches. Noted for robustness, healthiness, productiveness and regular bearing. The Lombard is a remarkable combination of the good commercial qualities of tree and fruit, and is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungous diseases. It is the universal plum for the millions.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000 $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

OMAHA (P. triflora and P. Americana) (Early Plum) The Omaha is a large, nearly round, brilliant coral red plum, covered with an attractive bloom. Flesh is firm, rich, yellow, juicy and sweet. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, productive and thrives everywhere.

The Omaha originated with the late Theo. Williams, Benson, Nebraska, who has done so much to develop a race of hardy plums for the plains country and the North. The Omaha is a profitable commercial plum, especially suited to localities where conditions are trying and most other fruits are failures. It withstands severe winters and survives spring frosts that kill other fruits and should also be planted in the more favored sections, for it bears when others fail. It thrives from Canada to Mexico, from Maine to California.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

RED JUNE (P. triflora) (Early Plum) Red June is a large, garnet red, mottled plum, heart shaped, pointed at end, covered with a delicate bloom. The flesh is a light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic; good quality. The skin is tough, making the plum a splendid shipper.

The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio.

Red June is in the same class with Abundance and Burbank, not quite as good flavor; but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color, and the hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one, especially in the Central and Southern States, and in other localities where other varieties of plums fail because of brown rot and other fungous diseases.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

SHIRO (P. Simonii x P. triflora x P. Munsoniana) (Very Early Plum)

The Shiro is a brilliant, transparent, yellow plum, large, round, tapering slightly at the end, covered with a thin bloom. Flesh, light yellow, and the thin, clear skin adds to its translucent appearance. It is good quality, very juicy, sweet and mild.

The tree is large, upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy, except in very cold localities.

There is no other yellow plum that has the brilliancy and beauty of the Shiro. The quality is good, very pleasant and it ships well when picked before maturity. Splendid plum for the home garden and commercial planting.

"Burbank's most desirable plum creation." — William P. Stark.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (P. insititia) (Very Late Plum)

The most generally planted Damson in America. Fruit purplish black, overspread with thick bloom. Shape oval, slightly flattened. Flesh juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant. Stone clinging.

The tree is very strong, a vigorous grower, quite hardy, naturally well shaped and enormously productive; a regular bearer, fruit ripens over a long season.

The Damson is very profitable in commercial orchards, and it should be planted in every fruit garden. They are delicious when eaten fresh (best after a light frost), and no other fruit is so good for making preserves and marmalades as the Damson. Any surplus can be sold at good prices. They can be grown where many other varieties of plum fail.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00; per 1000, $190.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.10; per 100, $27.00; per 1000, $240.00

WILD GOOSE (P. Munsoniana) Very Early Plum)

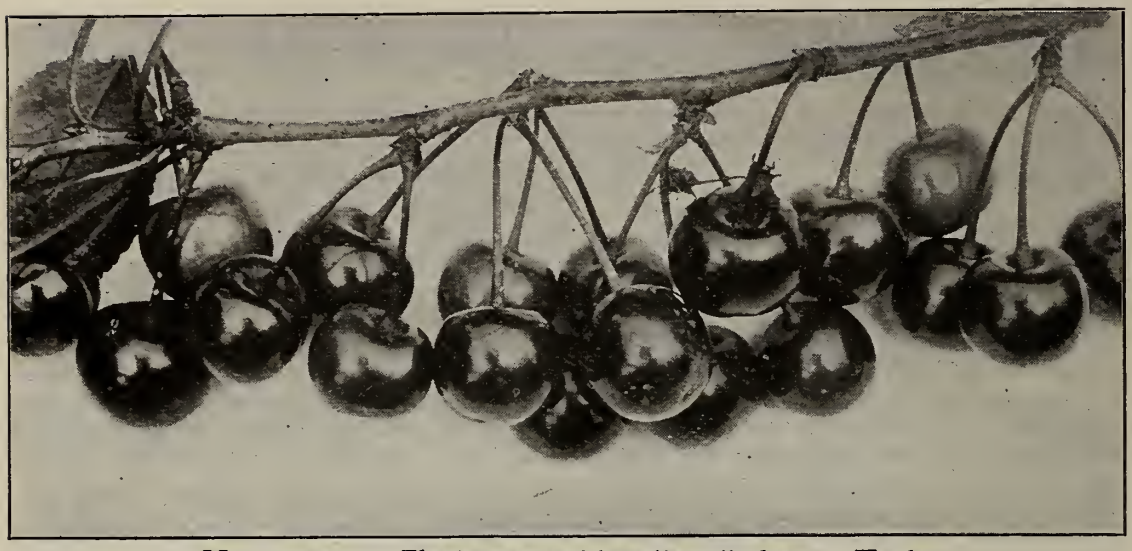
The Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability.

The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is profitable as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving.

The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollenization. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

X size (3 to 4 feet) each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00; per 1000, $120.00
XXX size (4 to 5 feet) each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $150.00
XXX size (5 to 6 feet) each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $190.00

Damson Shropshire—Great for preserves and marmalades



Montmorency — The largest and best "sour" cherry. Hardy

Cherry Trees

The cherry is the most profitable small fruit grown. The so-called "sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous and frost-resistant. They are late bloomers and will grow wherever the apple succeeds. Few fruits will bear such large loads of luscious fruit, year after year, with as little expense and care. They make splendid avenue trees as they are generally free from pests. In some of the European countries magnificent roads are built and maintained by the fruit sold from cherry trees planted along the roadsides. The trees are beautiful as well as useful.

They are profitable fillers in the apple orchard, for they take up little room and come into bearing young — about the fourth year, except the dwarfish growing Wragg and English Morello which bear about the third year. The fruit of sour cherries is always in demand for preserves and pies. Canneries want them and contract years ahead for entire crops of large orchards. Many cherry orchards average $100 to $500 per acre profit, and some especially good orchards have surpassed these figures.

The "sweet" cherry thrives in many states East and West but requires especially well drained soils, and a location where it will be free from late spring frosts and fungous diseases. There are many profitable sweet cherry orchards from New England to Michigan; from Michigan to the Pacific Coast; also some paying orchards in the uplands of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. The rich, meaty sweet cherries can be shipped long distances to market, and are wonderfully profitable in suitable localities.

Plant cherries. The demand is great for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been half supplied. One of the best trees for planting in the garden.

BING (Sweet) (Late Cherry) Bing is one of the largest, finest, black sweet cherries. The flesh is juicy but firm, and a splendid shipper. The tree is a vigorous, hardy, upright grower. Unusually productive.

Bing is one of the most valuable sweet cherries because of its large size, quality and the productiveness of the tree. As hardy as other sweet cherries. Adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries should be planted. Fruit ripens so that it all can be gathered at one picking. Extensively planted in the Pacific Northwest as it is the largest and best shipper.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

BLACK TARTARIAN (Sweet) (Early Cherry) Black Tartarian is a large, heart-shaped, sweet cherry, lustrous black when ripe. Flesh, richly colored, juicy, meaty and high quality. A good shipper.

Tree is remarkably vigorous, an upright grower, very productive and planted more extensively in the East than other "sweet" cherries.

"The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size and mild sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite." — American Fruit Culturist.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

DYEHOUSE (Very Early Cherry) The Dyehouse is a light red cherry, a week earlier than Early Richmond. Slightly smaller than Early Richmond, less acid and smaller seed. The tree is productive; a willowy grower. A good early "sour" cherry.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.60;	per 100, $32.00;	per 1000, $280.00

EARLY RICHMOND (Early Cherry) The Early Richmond is medium size, roundish, flattened, full; color, bright light red. Flesh, light colored, soft, juicy and good quality. The fruit ripens early, hangs well.

The tree is hardy, vigorous and very productive.

The Early Richmond is a splendid early "sour" cherry, the best of its season. Adapted to northern conditions and thrives throughout the South, where many varieties fail. Long-lived.

"Largely used for canning, but not equal to Montmorency, except where an earlier cherry is the principal consideration." — Delaware Experimental Station.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.60;	per 100, $32.00;	per 1000, $280 00

ENGLISH MORELLO (Very Late Cherry) The English Morello is medium to large, roundish, almost heart-shaped, dark red, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Flesh is a dark purplish crimson, meaty, firm, juicy, rich acid, good for canning. Ripens a month later than Early Richmond.

The tree is hardy, bears third year, often a light crop the second year.

"The English Morello has been more extensively planted than any other "sour" cherry, but we think that the Montmorency will largely take its place in the future. Tree smaller than Montmorency; productive." — From "Fruit-growing in Arid Regions."

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c;	per bundle of 10, $2.50;	per 100, $20.00;	per 1000, $170.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $3.10;	per 100, $27.00;	per 1000, $230 00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.60;	per 100, $32.00;	per 1000, $280.00

LAMBERT (Sweet) (Mid-season Cherry) The Lambert is a very large, glossy, deep red cherry, heart-shaped. Firm flesh, "meaty," juicy, retains its very high quality when shipped long distances. Especially adapted to the fancy layer pack.

The tree is hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, and most productive.

The Lambert is especially well known in the Pacific Northwest but the tree is adapted to eastern conditions; and because of its vigor and size of fruit, should be planted extensively in the "sweet" cherry regions. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Black Tartarian.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

Cherry Trees

MONTMORENCY (Ordinaire) (King) (Mid-season Cherry) The Montmorency is planted by more fruit-growers, and in more localities than any other variety. It is the largest and most profitable of all the so-called "sour" cherries. The fruit is large, plump, roundish, flattened and a beautiful glowing red. They are borne in clusters making picking cheap and easy. The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot rainy weather, and hangs on without rotting or dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is tender but firm, making it a good shipper. It doesn't mash down in the box, but keeps well and so is especially liked by fruit dealers. The flavor is rich, savory and pleasant. The juice is light pink and has a delightful vinous sub-acid quality of a peculiarly delicate yet pronounced flavor. It is especially fine for cooking. No "sweet" cherry is fit for such use as the flavor is not piquant but too flat and insipid. Canned cherries are also excellent.

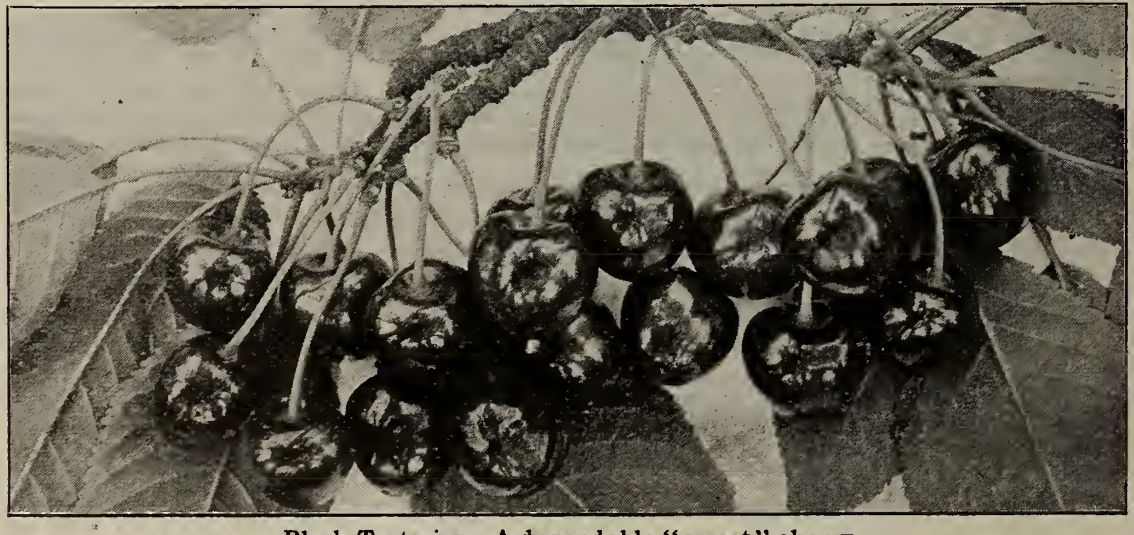
The tree is the largest and most vigorous grower of all the "sour" cherries; round spreading upright head, especially hardy and productive. Very reliable cropper; bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late spring frosts or severe winter freezes. The leaves are more resistant to mildew and "shot-hole" fungous than the Morello. Commercial growers everywhere plant one-half or more of their orchard to Montmorency. The Early Richmond and Dyehouse which are a week to ten days earlier than Montmorency, and English Morello and Wragg which are several weeks later, are planted to give a long season for picking and marketing the cherry crop. The Montmorency ripens at a time when all seem glad to get the fruit.

The Montmorency cherry can be grown in practically every part of the country except in the low lands of the extreme South. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Montmorency cherries are being planted by the hundreds of acres in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, in many localities where even apples are unprofitable. Eastern Wisconsin, particularly the Door County peninsula, looks like one big cherry orchard. Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Virginia and all other states, South, North, East and West, are planting Montmorency as the best "sour" cherry. We grow the improved strain which has proven to be the largest and mostproductive of all the Montmorencies.

"There are several varieties under this name. The ordinary sort is quite similar to Early Richmond, but ripens ten days later; while the large-fruited is not only to be preferred for its size, but for its attractive appearance." — E. P. Powell.

Price	One	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Year Old		3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two	X	3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
Year	XX	4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Old	XXX	5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

NAPOLEON (Sweet) (Late Cherry) Napoleon (Synonym — Royal Ann) is a magnificent, large, "sweet" cherry, heart-shaped, slightly oblong; an attractive yellow with bright red cheek spotted with deep red. Flesh very firm, juicy and



Black Tartarian—A dependable "sweet" cherry

delicious. The best quality and most profitable yellow cherry. The tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower, bears heavy crops. Plant wherever a yellow "sweet" cherry is wanted for home use and distant shipping. The best "sweet" cherry for canning.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100 $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

ROYAL ANN (See Napoleon, page 90.)

ROYAL DUKE (Mid-season Cherry) The Royal Duke is the best of all the Dukes; a half-sweet cherry, very large, roundish, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich and juicy.

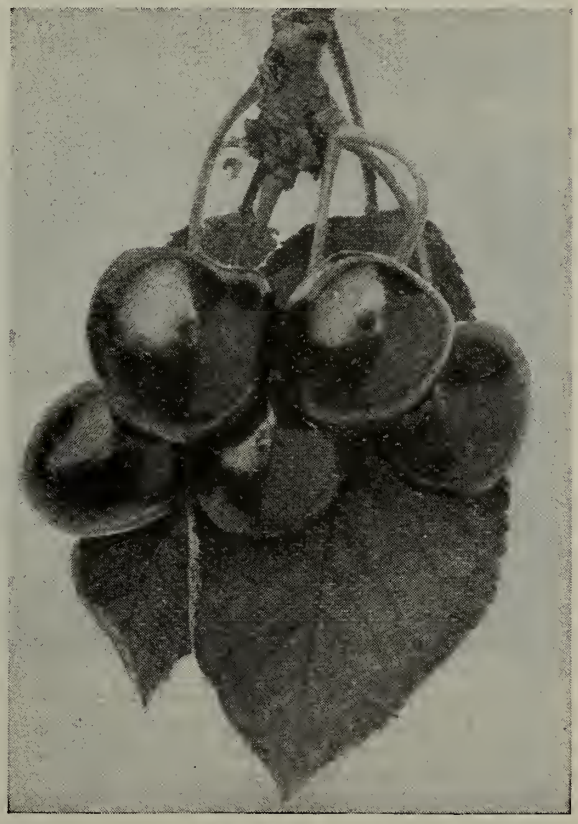
The tree has the strong, vigorous upright growth of the "sweet" cherries, with the hardiness, healthy foliage, and adaptability to different climates of the "sour" cherries. It has been especially profitable in the Rocky Mountain country wherever the climate was a little too severe for the "sweet" varieties. It is a good quality variety, fine for marketing and canning. Its straight, upright growth makes it a splendid tree for planting along avenues and as a "filler" in the orchard.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet,	each, 35c
	3 to 5 feet,	each, 40c
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet,	each, 35c
	XX 4 to 5 feet,	each, 40c
	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	each, 45c
Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet,	per 10, $2.80
	3 to 5 feet,	per 10, $3.40
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet,	per 10, $2.80
	XX 4 to 5 feet,	per 10, $3.40
	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	per 10, $3.90
Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet,	per 100, $22.00
	3 to 5 feet,	per 100, $29.00.
Two Year Old	3 to 4 feet,	per 100, $22.00
	4 to 5 feet,	per 100, $29.00
	5 to 6 feet,	per 100, $34.00
Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet,	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet,	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet,	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet,	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet,	per 1000, $300.00

Royal Duke — Hardy as a "sour"— almost a "sweet"

SCHMIDT (Sweet) (Late Cherry) "Of the sweet class of cherries for growing commercially the Schmidt is the best of all that have been tested by several experienced growers. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading in habit and very productive. Its foliage is large and remarkably healthy, holding on later than that of most varieties.

"The fruit is large, good specimens often measuring an inch in diameter and some a



Schmidt — The largest and most dependable "sweet"

fourth larger. The color is a dark purple that almost verges into black when the cherries are fully ripe. The flesh is dark red and very firm, which gives durability after considerable handling and yet there is very little cracking compared with other sweet cherries of this character of flesh. The quality is very good, the flavor being sweet and rich and with no watery or insipid character. The season of Schmidt is quite late but not so late as that of most of the sour varieties. It is the sweet cherry for commercial planting in the eastern states and Ontario, and is all right for family use, too."— From Prof. H. E. Van Deman, former U. S. Pomologist.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

WRAGG (Sour) (Very Late Cherry) The Wragg is a large, roundish, slightly heart-shaped, dark crimson cherry. Flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good quality. The tree is a medium to strong grower, the top is open and as it gets older the slender branches assume a drooping habit. Bears very young, usually the third year, although there is often a light crop the second year.

Wragg is a highly improved English Morello, but hardier, more productive, a better grower and more profitable. Ripens same time as English Morello.

Price One Year Old	2 to 3 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	3 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
Two Year Old	X 3 to 4 feet, each, 35c;	per bundle of 10, $2.80;	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $190.00
	XX 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c;	per bundle of 10, $3.40;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $250.00
	XXX 5 to 6 feet, each, 45c;	per bundle of 10, $3.90;	per 100, $34.00;	per 1000, $300.00

Diversified Fruit Growing in Kansas

Grapes are the easiest grown of fruits. Anyone can raise them. They thrive on almost every kind of soil; even the poorest, unfit for most other fruits. They fit in well with general farming and there should be an acre of grapes on every farm to bring in cash ahead of the apple crop. For commercial purposes, the blue or black varieties, such as Concord, Moore Early, Campbell Early and Worden, pay best. If you have no other space, grow grapes along fences, stone walls and barns; and these waste places will produce bushels of grapes to sell at good prices in your local market. (Photo by courtesy "Fruit Grower and Farmer," St. Joseph, Mo.)

Grape

There are many kinds of native American grapes. They are found growing wild from Central Canada to Mexico, from Florida to California. We have improved, high quality varieties adapted to every State in the Union.

Grapes are grown by the trainloads along the shores of the Great Lakes, from New York to Michigan. They are one of the best fruits that can be grown anywhere because of their resistance to severe winters and spring frosts.

Grape growing in the Ozark Mountain country of Missouri, Arkansas and in the hill lands of Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias and Carolinas, offers one of the greatest opportunities in the history of horticulture. There have been wine vineyards in these localities for many years, but the early varieties were never grown and shipped in refrigerator cars until recently. They can be shipped long distances and, ripening early, come at a season when no other grapes are on the market and always bring good prices. Grapes can be grown to perfection on the low-priced hill lands as well as on the more fertile soils. You have only to visit the grape-growing districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio to realize the bright future of the grape growers who are already planting large commercial vineyards further south, where profits of $100.00 to $200.00 per acre are often made. The grape is the surest, most dependable fruit grown, hardy and vigorous, produces great quantities of fruit and often bears when other fruits fail, as they are naturally late bloomers and put out a second lot of blooms if the first are killed by frost. They bear second to third year.

The grape requires severe annual pruning in order to produce the best fruit and responds quickly to cultivation and care; however, no other tree or vine can produce such good fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions or neglect, and for this reason they are the surest money-makers and most widely grown of all commercial fruits, as well as the best fruit for planting in the small fruit garden and the back yard — no matter how small a place or in what part of the country, it should have a row or arbor of grape vines.

AGAWAM
(Labrusca Vinifera)
(Very Late Grape)

The Agawam is a large, round, dull purple-red grape, covered with a lilac bloom. Bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose. The Agawam grape is the most widely planted of Rogers' hybrids. Rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Beautiful appearance. Ripens after Concord but will keep until Christmas when grown in the North, and is self-fertile. The best and most profitable red grape.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 8c;	per bundle of 10, $0.50;	per 100, $2.85;	per 1000, $20.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 10c;	per bundle of 10, $0.70;	per 100, $4.25;	per 1000, $30.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 13c;	per bundle of 10, $0.95;	per 100, $6.50;	per 1000, $45.00

BARRY
(Labrusca Vinifera)
(Late Grape)

Barry is one of the very best quality black grapes; a Rogers' hybrid, resembling in quality and appearance its European parent, Black Hamburg. Flavor, delicate and sweet; flesh, tender.

The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Colors up with Concord but should remain on the vine a while longer. It is a splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. The Barry is an ideal black grape for the home garden, and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness is appreciated.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $1.00;	per 100, $ 7.00;	per 1000, $ 50.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $10.50;	per 1000, $ 75.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $13.50;	per 1000, $100.00

BRIGHTON
(Labrusca Vinifera)
(Mid-season Grape)

The Brighton is a roundish, dark, glossy red grape, covered with a dark lilac bloom. Very handsome bunches, which are long, tapering, and often heavily shouldered. Flesh, sweet and tender, possesses the high quality of the European (Vinifera) parent.

Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollenization.

"Brighton is one of the few Labrusca-Vinifera hybrids which have attained prominence in commercial vineyards." — The Grapes of New York.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 9c;	per bundle of 10, $0.60;	per 100, $4.00;	per 1000, $27.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $0.85;	per 100, $6.00;	per 1000, $40.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each 15c;	per bundle of 10, $1.15;	per 100, $9.00;	per 1000 $60.00

CAMPBELL EARLY (Labrusca Vinifera) (Very Early Grape) Campbell Early is a large early, round, purplish black grape with a heavy blue bloom. The bunch is long, cylindrical, often with a single shoulder. High quality. The vine is very productive, vigorous and hardy. The blossoms are usually self-fertile, having an abundance of pollen, but it is advisable to plant every fourth row to some other variety. Cross pollenation insures perfect bunches, and improves the quality of many fruits. It is an early grape, ripening before Agawam, and two weeks before Concord. However, it colors before it is ripe and should stay on the vine until ripe and sweet.

Campbell Early—Most profitable early black grape

The Campbell Early is the best commercial black grape of its season. Superior to Moore Early which ripens at about the same time; is a better shipper, better bunch, better quality and sweeter. On land that is reasonably fertile (should produce an average crop of corn of twenty-five bushels to the acre) Campbell Early will outyield all other grapes of its season. The commercial grape growers are planting more of the early varieties, thus lengthening the market season and maintaining higher prices.

Growers will eventually be protected by laws requiring all fruits to be sold under their right name. Then and only then, will the high quality fruits like Campbell Early bring prices in proportion to their high quality.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $1.00;	per 100, $ 7.00;	per 1000, $ 50.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $10.50;	per 1000, $ 75.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $13.50;	per 1000, $100.00

CONCORD (Labrusca) (Mid-season Grape) The Concord has been more widely planted than all other varieties put together. It has been the great commercial grape east of the Rockies just as Elberta has been the great commercial peach. Because of their adaptability and low cost of production they have supplanted all other commercial varieties. This is not altogether a good thing, for both are of poor quality. They are the "fruits of the millions" — but the public is demanding better quality fruit, and will pay the price for what it demands. Plant Concord for dependability, but for quality and high prices in the future plant Campbell Early, Worden, Brighton, Diamond and Delaware grapes, the J. H. Hale peach and the Delicious apple.

The Concord is a round, slightly glossy black grape covered with a blue bloom. Bunch is large, uniform, medium length, broad and tapering. Keeps and ships unusually well.

The vine is very hardy, vigorous, unusually productive, resistant to diseases and insects and will thrive wherever grapes can be grown and on many kinds of soils and in many different climates, East, North, West and South. It blooms late in the spring and is self-fertile.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 6c;	per bundle of 10, $0.25;	per 100, $1.70;	per 1000, $16.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 7c;	per bundle of 10, $0.35;	per 100, $2.50;	per 1000, $20.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 10c;	per bundle of 10, $0.70;	per 100, $4.25;	per 1000, $30.00

DELAWARE (Labrusca, Bourquiniana, Vinifera) (Mid-season Grape) This beautiful little red grape is the one early, high quality, profitable commercial variety of America. The berry is small, uniform, round, light red, covered with a thin lilac bloom. The bunch is medium size, cylindrical, regular, solid and usually shouldered. The vine is hardy, reasonably productive and a slow grower. Should be planted closer than most varieties. Prefers a deep, fertile, warm soil, where it is not apt to be troubled by mildew, but will thrive in as many different parts of the country as Concord.

Grape Vines

A valuable grape in the North because of its hardiness and early ripening, insuring maturity before fall; largely planted in the South because it can be put on the markets early, and it commands high prices. It is the one very high quality American table grape, usually selling for twice as much as other varieties. Its quality cannot be too highly recommended. "Delaware is the American grape for excellence." — The Grapes of New York.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 10c;	per bundle of 10, $0.80;	per 100, $ 6.00; per 1000, $40.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 15c;	per bundle of 10, $1.15;	per 100, $ 9.00; per 1000, $60.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 18c;	per bundle of 10, $1.50;	per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $90.00

DIAMOND
(Labrusca, Vinifera)
(Mid-season Grape)

The Diamond is a yellowish green grape; roundish oval berry; bunches short, broad, cylindrical, frequently shouldered. The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive, and thrives in as many localities as the Concord. Packs, carries and ships well. As a commercial grape the Diamond is equal to any other green variety, and far better quality than the Niagara. It ripens just ahead of the Niagara and is often sold as Niagara as it is not as well known on the markets. This is unfortunate, for if it were known, its superior quality would command much higher prices than Niagara. Because of its high quality, hardiness and vigor, we recommend it as the best high quality commercial green grape.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 9c;	per bundle of 10, $0.60;	per 100, $4.00; per 1000, $27.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $0.85;	per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $40.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 15c;	per bundle of 10, $1.15;	per 100, $9.00; per 1000, $60.00

HERBERT
(Labrusca, Vinifera)
(Mid-season Grape)

The Herbert is a large dull black grape, covered with a thick blue bloom. Like others of the Rogers' hybrids, it is very high quality. and even more attractive than Barry.

Vine is vigorous, productive, and hardy except in extreme North. Fruit ripens same season as Concord, but keeps longer. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollenization. This is one of the best of the high quality grapes, and is a profitable commercial variety where it can be sold on a fancy market that appreciates real quality and will pay high prices for it.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $1.00;	per 100, $ 7.00; per 1000, $ 50.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 17c;	per bundle of 10, $1.40;	per 100, $10.50; per 1000, $ 75.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 20c;	per bundle of 10, $1.70;	per 100, $13.50; per 1000, $100.00

LINDLEY
Labrusca Vinifera)
(Mid-season Grape)

Lindley is a large, roundish, dark red grape, covered with a faint lilac bloom; bunch long, tapering, round. The vine is a vigorous grower and fairly hardy; should be planted near other varieties to insure thorough pollenization.

The Lindley is a splendid grape, the best quality of all of Rogers' red hybrids; unusual flavor, fine, juicy, tender, and belongs in every garden. Fruit keeps well and ships well.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 9c;	per bundle of 10, $0.60;	per 100, $4.00; per 1000, $27.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $0.85;	per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $40.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 15c;	per bundle of 10, $1.15;	per 100, $9.00; per 1000, $60.00

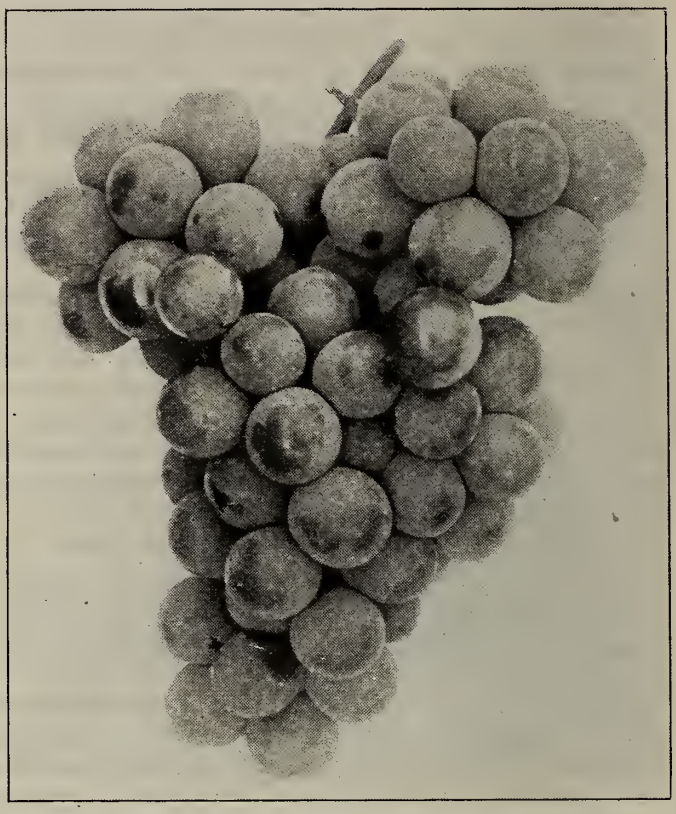
MOORE EARLY (Labrusca)
(Very Early Grape)

Moore Early might be called an early Concord. The berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with a heavy blue bloom. Bunch is irregular, cylindrical and tapering.

Vine is medium vigorous, hardy and gives best results on fertile loose soil but succeeds on many soils in many parts of the country and thrives where it is too rocky and thin for any other fruit.

Ripens two to three weeks earlier than Concord — not quite as good a shipper, but most widely planted of the early black grapes and a splendid commercial variety. The Moore Early is not an ideal grape, but it is considered by many to be the best money-maker of its season and will continue to be largely planted in the commercial vineyards.

One Year No. 2.	Each, 9c;	per bundle of 10, $0.60;	per 100, $4.00; per 1000, $27.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, 12c;	per bundle of 10, $0.85;	per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $40.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, 15c;	per bundle of 10, $1.15;	per 100, $9.00; per 1000, $60.00



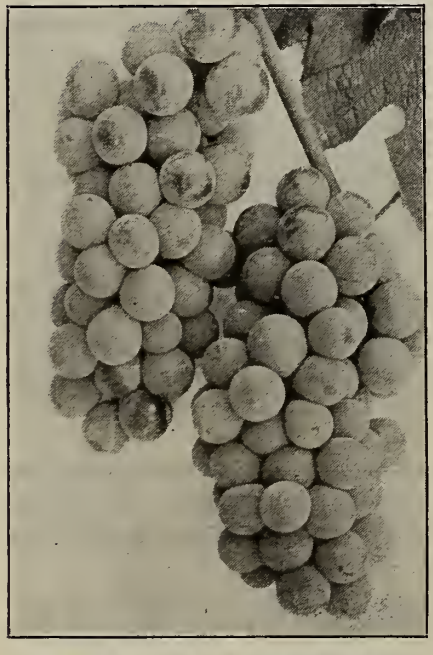
MOORE EARLY—The standard grape of its season. It cannot be better described than as an early Concord. It comes in season from two to three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the later grape are picked.—From "The Grapes of New York," by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture. (See page 95.)

NIAGARA (Labrusca Vinifera) (Mid-season Grape) Niagara is the most widely planted green grape. The berry is round, pale yellowish green, larger than Concord. The bunch is also larger than Concord and is long, broad, compact, tapering, often shouldered. Quality, fair to good.

The vine is vigorous, productive, not quite as hardy as Concord, but of wide adaptability.

The Niagara has been a very profitable variety, and while it will always be a money-maker it will never command the highest prices on the markets. Many growers pick the Niagara before it is ripe, a practice which will not only hurt its reputation but that of all other green grapes as well.

One Year No. 2. Each, 9c; per bundle of 10, $0.60; per 100, $4.00; per 1000, $27.00
One Year No. 1. Each, 12c; per bundle of 10, $0.85; per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $40.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.15; per 100, $9.00; per 1000, $60.00



Niagara—The best white grape

WOODRUFF (Labrusca) (Mid-season Grape) The Woodruff is a large, showy red grape, attractive appearance. Bunch broad, widely tapered and usually single shouldered. The vine is very hardy, vigorous, productive, healthy and adapted to many soils. The Woodruff starts to ripen just before Concord and goes on the market at a favorable time. It is a good red grape and especially valuable where an extra hardy red grape is needed.

One Year No. 2. Each, 12c; per bundle of 10, $1.00
One Year No. 1. Each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.40
Two Year No. 1. Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70

One Year No. 2. per 100, $ 7.00; per 1000, $ 50.00
One Year No. 1. per 100, $10.50; per 1000, $ 75.00
Two Year No. 1. per 100, $13.50; per 1000, $100.00

WORDEN (Labrusca) (Early Grape) "Worden with us is a very heavy yielder of grapes, considerably larger than the Concord, of finer flavor than the Concord; and yet striking everyone not an expert as a particularly fine strain of Concord; in fact, we have always called it the

Grape Vines

'Glorified Concord' and hence dropped this long-time commercial favorite from the list." — H. B. Fullerton, Editor of Long Island Agronomist, N. Y. (Worden ripens a week or ten days earlier than Concord.)

One Year No. 2. Each, 8c; per bundle of 10, 50c; per 100, $2.85; per 1000, $20.00

One Year No. 1. Each, 10c; per bundle of 10, 70c; per 100, $4.25; per 1000, $30.00

Two Year No. 1. Each, 13c; per bundle of 10, 95c; per 100, $6.50; per 1000, $45.00

WYOMING RED (Labrusca) (Early Grape) Wyoming is an attractive, amber-red colored grape, well formed, round, compact, medium sized bunch; fair quality. Keeps and ships well. Vine is unusually healthy, extremely hardy and productive. It ripens ten days ahead of Concord; is a very satisfactory red grape of its season, and does well where many varieties fail.

Worden — A great improvement over Concord

One Year No. 2. Each, 10c; per bundle of 10, $0.80; per 100, $ 6.00; per 1000, $40.00
One Year No. 1. Each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.15; per 100, $ 9.00; per 1000, $60.00
Two Year No. 1. Each 18c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $90.00

Stark City Grape Vines

Our grape vines are propagated from long, heavy cuttings taken from bearing vineyards. We use only the extra heavy wood for making these cuttings. This with our Ozark mountain soil and the special care which we give them, makes a vine with very heavy fibrous roots, and well matured tops and large, heavy buds. Ozark vineyards yield $150.00 to $250.00 an acre. Our Stark City vines transplant without loss of vitality, and make such a large growth the first summer, that they come into bearing very young, often producing grapes the second year if given good care, and yield a money-making crop the third season after planting. We grow both one and two year old vines; however, commercial growers generally prefer the one year old vines, not only because they are cheaper but because they give better results.

One Year Old Grape Vine **Two Year Old Grape Vine**

Blackberry Bushes

Blowers Blackberry—One of the best

The Blackberry

The blackberry grows wild in many parts of the country and produces good fruit, but the improved varieties are so much better that they can be cultivated with profit, even where the wild fruit can be had for the picking. One ten-acre patch of cultivated varieties yielded 200 bushels per acre, making a net profit of $250.00 per acre for the year. The blackberry thrives on many soils — "It possesses a genuine courage, it knows no failure, and bravely sets out to make the best of existing conditions." Bears the second year. Plant in rows four to six feet apart, three to five feet between plants in the rows, and pinch out the tender young tips of the new canes when about two and one-half feet high. The two-year old canes bear the fruit and should be cut out entirely after the fruit is gathered.

No other bush fruit yields as heavily as the blackberry, and nothing is better for health and bright spirits than an abundance of shining, luscious blackberries.

BLOWERS (Late Blackberry) The Blowers is a large, oval berry, jet black color, sweet, juicy. Fruit ripens through a long season. It originated in western New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory berries grown.

Per bunch of 10, 70c; per bunch of 25, $1.10; per 100, $3.50; per 1000, $20.00

EARLY HARVEST (Very Early Blackberry) The Early Harvest is the very first blackberry to ripen. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblong; flesh is tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, and very good. The vine is vigorous, upright and moderately hardy. A profitable variety, especially where an early shipper is desired.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00

EARLY KING (Early Blackberry) The Early King is a medium size, oval berry; ripe soon as black; sweet and tender, very best quality. Bush is small, upright, stiff, hardy and productive. The Early King ripens a week before Snyder and a few days after Early Harvest. Excellent for home use or local markets.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00

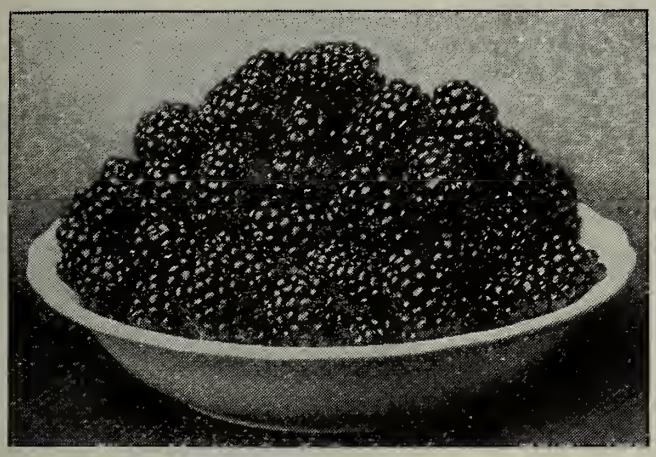
ELDORADO (Mid-season Blackberry) The Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry; small seeds and core; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Jet black color when ripe. Vine is upright, hardy, vigorous and productive. The Eldorado is a high quality, profitable berry.

"Equal to Snyder in every way, a little larger and of better quality." — Ohio Experiment Station.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00

Mc DONALD BLACKBERRY (Very Early Blackberry) McDonald Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oblong and very good quality, equalling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. The Mc Donald is enormously productive, out-yielding any other known variety of blackberry. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest, which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries, and can be picked and sold for an extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

Blackberry Bushes



McDonald Blackberry—Largest berry, earliest and most productive of all blackberries. Fruit brings extra fancy prices

The bush is drouth-resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows 8 or 10 feet apart. The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long, strong canes of unusual length. These bear the fruit so that the cane is loaded with berries its entire length. It is moderately hardy and has successfully stood 10 degrees below zero, and should succeed wherever peaches can be grown. **IMPORTANT.**—Plant every fourth row to Early Harvest, or Lucretia Dewberry, as the flowers of McDonald require a pollenizer in order to develop perfect berries.

Prof. L. R. Johnson, the well known horticultural writer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: "I feel in the McDonald there has arisen the greatest of all the blackberry family, the most valuable of its group, both as a market and family berry. The McDonald is the most productive of all. Its berry averages larger than those of any other variety, being twice the size of Early Harvest. It brings higher prices than blackberries. It is an extremely vigorous grower, surpassing in this respect all of our standard varieties. Notwithstanding we had an all summer drouth here, the McDonald brought its great crop to perfection and then made its usual vigorous growth.

"Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either black or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia, or any other tame variety that I have."

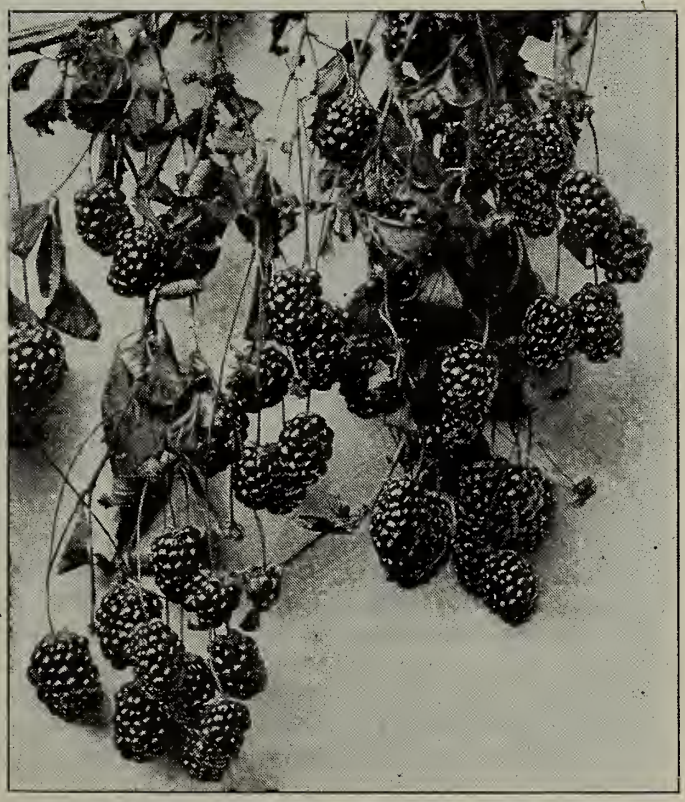
Mr. Paul Knod, Sr., Mena, Ark. says: "The McDonald is very firm, fine shipper—colors up several days before ripe. I start shipping about May 15th. My average yield is 300 to 500 crates per acre."

Per bunch of 10, $1.00; per bunch of 25, $2.15; per 100, $5.00; per 1000, $25.00

MERCEREAU (Mid-season Blackberry) The Mercereau is a very large, oval berry; sparkling black color, does not turn red after it is picked; flesh sweet, melting, rich, very best quality.

Bush strong, vigorous, extra hardy and resistant to disease. Mercereau is the very best quality and the most profitable blackberry. A seedling of Snyder, but hardier and larger.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00



The McDonald outyields any other blackberry

Raspberry Bushes

SNYDER (Mid-season Blackberry) Snyder is large, roundish, oblong, black color; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality. The bush is a vigorous, strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and productive. The Snyder is the most widely cultivated blackberry grown. It has made growers more money than any other variety.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00

WILSON (Early Blackberry) The Wilson is extra large, often an inch and one-half long, tapering toward the end; black when ripe. Flesh juicy, rich and sprightly. Bush is vigorous, productive and moderately hardy. Close pruning produces enormously large fruit. Always brings fancy prices because of its great size.

Mercereau—Very large, high quality, profitable

Per bunch of 10, 35c; per bunch of 25, 55c; per 100, $1.80; per 1000, $12.00

Dewberry Vines

The Dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, but larger and much earlier. Some remarkable profit-records have been made with the dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the blackberry.

LUCRETIA (Very Early) The Lucretia is the best of all the dewberries, glossy black, very large, coreless, juicy and sweet.

The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. Fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Early Harvest and the Wilson blackberry. Hardy.

Per bunch of 10, 35c; per bunch of 25, 55c; per 100, $1.80; per 1000, $12.00

Cuthbert—The most widely planted red raspberry

Raspberries

The red and black raspberries are among the most satisfactory small fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make tempting. The fresh berries are always in demand. They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities, for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table. They bear the second year. Plant them.

COLUMBIAN (Purple) (Mid-season Raspberry) Purple, very large, uniform, juicy and sweet, firm. Canes tall, vigorous and productive. The best purple raspberry grown.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15 00

Raspberry Bushes

CUMBERLAND (Black) (Early Raspberry) Glossy black, extra large, oval, rich, juicy, best quality; firm and stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive and hardy. The best of all. Very good shipper.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, $2.20; per 1000, $13.00

CUTHBERT (Red) (Mid-season Raspberry) Scarlet crimson, large, conical, handsome, firm and juicy. Canes are strong, vigorous, upright and hardy. The best and most widely planted red raspberry for home market.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, $2.20; per 1000, $13.00

KANSAS (Black) (Late Raspberry) Black, large, round, firm and juicy. Similar to Gregg but earlier and hardier. Ships well. Excellent quality. Canes strong, vigorous and productive.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, $2.20; per 1000, $13.00

KING (Red) (Thompson's King) (Early Raspberry) Bright red, round, firm, juicy, good quality, hardy and productive. The best of all early red raspberries.

Per bunch of 10, 40c; per bunch of 25, 70c; per 100, $2.20; per 1000, $13.00

St. Regis—Best everbearing raspberry. Beautiful crimson, highest quality—fruits all summer

ST. REGIS (Red) (Everbearing Raspberry) Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

Per bunch of 10, 50c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.40; per 1000, $15.00

SUNBEAM (Red) (Mid-season Raspberry) The Sunbeam was originated by Prof. Hanson, of Dakota, who has done so much to develop hardy fruits for the extreme northern states. The fruit is a bright red, very firm and of best quality.

The canes are sturdy, healthy, upright growers. It is the hardiest of all and has also proven to be a very good variety at Riehl's Experiment Station in Illinois. It bears when others fail.

Per bunch of 10, $1.00; per bunch of 25, $2.15; per 100, $5.00; per 1000, $25.00

Josselyn Gooseberry — Rich flavor and profitable

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and gooseberries both pay best in the northern half of the United States and the mountains of the West; however, they can be grown successfully on the well-drained uplands further south. They are in great demand by the canneries and on the markets for jellies and cooking. Fresh ripe currants with sugar are relished by many. Ripe gooseberries are delicious but not fully appreciated, as they are usually picked when green, so the public thinks they are always sour.

Both the currant and the gooseberry are sure croppers and will produce good fruit in spite of neglect, but they respond quickly to care and are highly profitable. They can be shipped long distances and keep well. They are especially adapted to planting between the rows of trees in a young orchard, and many western planters use them in this way to bring in the expense money while the young orchard is being developed. They should be in every home garden. Bear second to third year.

Red Cross Currants have a rich acidity that is delightful

Currants

BLACK NAPLES (Mid-season Currant) Lustrous black, very large berries; strongly flavored. The best English variety.

One Year, each, 13c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $7.50; per 1000, $55.00
Two Year, each, 17c; per bunch of 10, $1.40; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $80.00

LONDON MARKET (Mid-season Currant) Light crimson; larger berry and better quality than Fay. Bush vigorous, upright and very productive.

One Year, each, 7c; per bunch of 10, $0.55; per 100, $4.50; per 1000, $35.00
Two Year, each, 10c; per bunch of 10, $0.80; per 100, $6.50; per 1000, $50.00

PERFECTION (Mid-season Currant) Brilliant transparent red. Large clusters of big berries. Highest quality, mild, rich flavor. The bush is strong, vigorous, upright and hardy; very resistant to mildew. One of the best and most profitable of all the currants.

One Year, each, 17c; per bunch of 10, $1.40; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $ 80.00
Two Year, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $17.50; per 1000, $120.00

RED CROSS (Mid-season Currant) Lustrous large red berry, large clustser, mild sub-acid; high quality Bush unusually vigorous and productive.

Currants Gooseberries

One Year, each, 9c; per bunch of 10, $0.70; per 100, $5.50; per 1000, $40.00

Two Year, each, 14c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00; per 1000, $60.00

WHITE GRAPE (Mid-season Currant) Translucent, large, white berries; long clusters; finest quality. Bushes slender, spreading and productive. The best white currant grown.

One Year, each, 9c; per bunch of 10, $0.70; per 100, $5.50; per 1000, $40.00

Two Year, each, 14c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00; per 1000, $60.00

WILDER (Late Currant) Bright red berries, very large; good flavor, juicy. Bush upright, hardy. A very profitable currant.

One Year, each, 9c; per bunch of 10, $0.70; per 100, $5.50; per 1000, $40.00

Two Year, each, 14c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00; per 1000, $60.00

White Grape—The Best white Currant

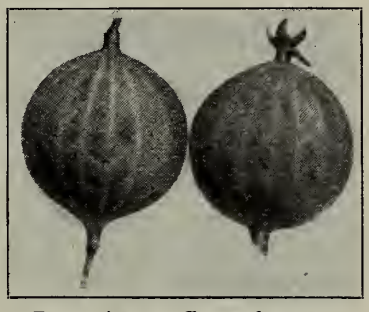
Gooseberries

DOWNING (Mid-season Gooseberry) The fruit is roundish — oval, whitish-green color; medium size (about three-fourths of an inch), juicy. Very best quality. Is called "The Great American Gooseberry."

The bush is a strong grower, upright and very productive and hardy. Foliage resistant to mildew. The most widely grown gooseberry.

One Year each, 13c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $7.50; per 1000, $55.00

Two Year each, 17c; per bunch of 10, $1.40; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $80.00



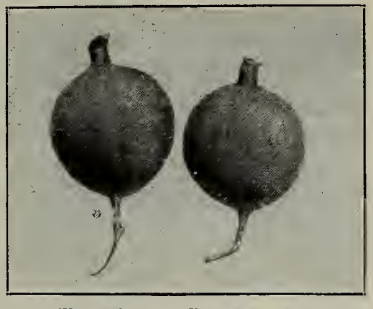
Downing — Gooseberry

HOUGHTON (Early Gooseberry) Fruit round; a dark handsome red when ripe. Thin skinned, smooth, juicy, sweet; excellent; moderate size.

The bush is hardy, free from mildew and an enormous bearer. Profitable in the South where others fail.

One Year each, 9c; per bunch of 10, $0.70; per 100, $5.50; per 1000, $40.00

Two Year each, 14c; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00; per 1000, $60.00



Houghton Gooseberry

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket) (Late Gooseberry) Bright green, light red when ripe; very large, oval shape; rich, juicy, highest quality. The bush is hardy, productive, and the most resistant to mildew of all the large gooseberries. One of the best and most profitable of all. See illustration, page 99.

One Year each, 17c; per bunch of 10, $1.40; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $ 80 00

Two Year each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $17.00; per 1000, $120.00

OREGON CHAMPION Mid-season Gooseberry) One of the most profitable. "I replaced the Downing and Houghton varieties with the Oregon Champion for the reasons following: that it was superior to the Downing in yield in a proportion of about four to one, with berries of equal size, and it surpassed the Houghton in the size of its fruit with a yield that was as prolific. In the Houghton I learned that as the bushes grew older the fruit grew smaller in size. The Oregon Champion combines the good qualities of both these varieties and has the further advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush and thus are quickly stripped. It gives a heavy yield in the early period of growth; the third season giving me 1,000 gallons from three-fourths of an acre, the fourth 1,365 gallons and the fifth 1,500 gallons. Moreover, the berry has a transparency not noticeable with the other two varieties." — W. M. Crabb, Colorado.

Plants Per Acre

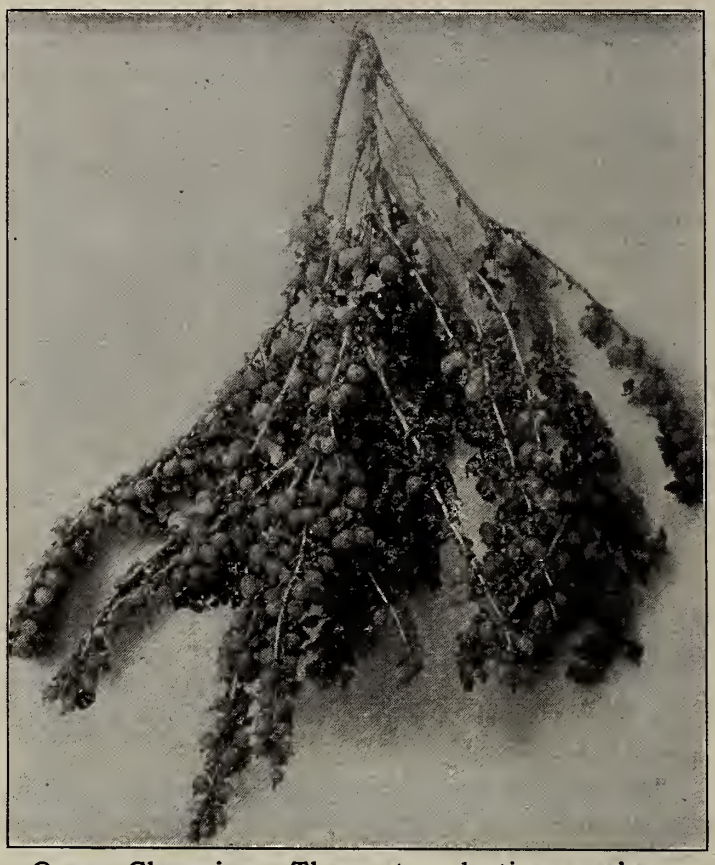
"The Oregon Champion gooseberry originated some years ago in this state. It is a cross between one of the American varieties of gooseberry and one of the English gooseberries. It is by far the most satisfactory variety of gooseberry for Oregon conditions."—Prof. V. R. Gardner, Corvallis, Oregon.

One Year each, 17c; per bunch of 10, $1.40; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $80.00

Two Year each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $17.00 per 1000, $120.00

Order Early

Always order as early as possible. And plant early, too — your trees and plants will have just that much more time to become firmly established in their new homes before the hot weather arrives.



Oregon Champion — The most productive gooseberry

A Well Laid Out and Successful Ozark Fruit Farm

This picture shows an orchard laid out so as to use the land to the best possible advantage. In the background on the hill slope is a grape vineyard; in the middle foreground a young apple orchard, with strawberries, blackberries and raspberries between the rows. These small fruits are paying good returns, and will have paid for the apple orchard with a good profit besides before the apple trees come into bearing. (See page 4 for facts about interplanting.)

In the immediate foreground is an orchard of one-year old J. H. Hale peach trees. Mr. F. J. Bigham, the owner of this combination orchard, is a merchant of Neosho, Missouri, conducting his regular business and growing fruit as a profitable side line. Being a business man, he has planned so as to get cash returns from the start by interplanting between his tree rows

Asparagus Rhubarb

Reading Giant Special Government Hybridized strain, largest, most productive; rust resistant asparagus

Garden Roots

Asparagus and rhubarb are perennial vegetables that should be in every kitchen garden. They are hardy, do not require replanting, but the roots grow stronger and more productive each year. They come at an early season when the palate is jaded with canned goods and pocketbooks flat from the prices charged for hothouse vegetables. The roots last for years and you can sell all your surplus at a good price.

ASPARAGUS (Reading Giant) The Reading Giant is to asparagus what the J. H. Hale is to peaches and Delicious to apples. We have plants of this immense hybridized variety from special selected seed produced by the President of the Massachusetts Asparagus Growers Association under the direction of a Government expert. The Reading Giant is firm, but very tender; the most productive, vigorous rust resistant variety grown. Reading Giant is offered by W. P. Stark to particular growers who demand the very best and most profitable varieties.

"We have planted one year old, two year old and three year old roots. We have found that the one year old roots produce just as soon as the two year olds.

"We have found that there is one strain of asparagus so far superior to everything else we have been able to get hold of from various and sundry sources, that it is a positive misfortune to be obliged to plant anything else. This is the rust-resistant strain developed by C. W. Prescott.

"The stalks of this asparagus are universally large, universally tender and practically every hill a good yielder. Although a year younger, from the start it has beaten out a planting of the very best two year roots we could purchase, of the regulation strain of Argenteuil or Palmetto." — H. B. Fullerton, Editor Long Island Agronomist.

"Gentlemen: This improved asparagus is called Reading Giant and is the best known. The original stock was imported in 1906 and we have been improving and selecting ever since. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, after working for some time on Argenteuil and Palmetto, returned to the Reading Giant for its breeding work, finding more rust-resistant plants than in any other variety. The experiments are carried on upon one of my farms and I have charge of the work. Prof. Norton, an expert breeder, is in charge of this part of the experiment. There is really nothing like Reading Giant on the market."

The Massachusetts Asparagus Growers' Association
(Signed) C. W. Prescott, Pres.

Per bunch of 10, 45c; per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.00; per 1000, $15.00; per 5000, $60.00

Asparagus
Rhubarb

ASPARAGUS (Conover's Colossal) A mammoth variety; very rapid grower; productive. Tips of finest quality. Next to the Reading Giant we recommend this variety on account of the large, yet tender and succulent spears. Every farm and suburban home should have an asparagus bed, and enjoy this, the most delicate and delicious of vegetables.

Per bunch of 10, 20c; per bunch of 25, 40c; per 100, 90c; per 1000, $7.00; per 5000, $27.50

RHUBARB (Pieplant) (Myatt Linnaeus) Rhubarb is hardy on the bleak, cold prairies of Montana and the Dakotas, and in all parts of the temperate zone, producing vigorous, succulent stalks in all kinds of soil. It is a profitable market crop because it comes at a time when fresh, green things are in demand. It is equally valuable in the back yard of the town dweller, when shipped-in vegetables are high-priced; valuable for country folks who raise all of their own vegetables, because it comes early and abundantly. No "bitters" or "spring tonics" are needed when there is plenty of rhubarb for delicious, easily prepared sauce and pies.

Each, 10c; per bunch of 10, 90c; per 100, $6.00; per 1000, $35.00

Safeguarding Your Interests

Every tree receives three inspections before it leaves our nurseries for your orchard. This photograph shows the tree orders after they have been filled, being given the final checking and inspection before going to the packers. The trees are first inspected in the field by the Missouri State official inspectors, then inspected a second time when graded and tied into bundles of 10. The last inspection is given when the order is filled as shown above—the trees then immediately going into the hands of skilled packers, and bundled or boxed in the "William P. Stark 3,000 Mile Package," See page 159 for description of our methods of boxing and packing.

Experts are employed in each part of the work, whether it is in the growing and propagation of the trees, or in the handling, packing and shipping after they are dug. Every process is important—we neglect none, because we want you to succeed and be completely satisfied when you buy William P. Stark trees or plants

Highland-Grown Plants.

Our hardy Ozark Mountain-grown plants are propagated in one of the greatest Strawberry sections of the country. The soil and climatic conditions produce large, healthy crowns. The roots are firm and heavy. The plants are robust and hardy, and because of their great vigor are adapted to every part of the country. They succeed in cold New England and on the bleak prairies of the Dakotas. Wherever you live, you can safely buy William P. Stark Strawberry plants with the knowledge that you are getting a hardiness, vigor and productiveness that will give satisfaction to you. We ship everywhere and guarantee safe arrival. Your order will have personal attention, it will be packed carefully and shipped at just the right time.

Important—Read This

STRAWBERRY PLANTS ARE NOT LIKE FRUIT TREES The trees and bushes, listed in the preceding pages, are dug in the autumn and spring when they are dormant and have no leaves. When they are shipped they must be packed in an air tight box or bale. Strawberries never entirely lose their leaves. The crowns are not hard and woody like a tree, but are soft and the plants must be packed so the tops can get air.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS SHIPPED WITH TREES As a general rule the strawberry plants can be shipped with the trees when the trees are sent by express. We do not recommend shipping strawberry plants by freight. (For low express rates see page 158.) When strawberry plants are sent by express they are packed separately from the trees, but the two shipments are fastened together so they go as one. Should any special conditions make it advisable to ship them separately, we will do so unless you instruct us to the contrary.

PACKING AND GUARANTY The safe arrival of your order is assured. We take extra care in packing our plants and guarantee all express or mail shipments to reach their destination in good order. Any shipments lost or injured en route will be replaced free of charge if we are notified promptly.

SHIPPING The majority of strawberry plants are sent by express. The lower express rates, which have been reduced in competition with parcel post, are practically as low and service equally as good, except where the planter lives some distance from town, and then it is an advantage to ship the plants by parcel post and have them brought out by the Rural Free Delivery carrier. Strawberry plants are sometimes sent by freight and it is reasonably safe for early shipments when the plants are entirely dormant; however, we do not recommend it and all freight shipments are made at purchaser's risk. All orders delivered free on board cars Stark City.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS As soon as your order is received we send you complete, illustrated, planting directions, telling how to care for plants when they are received, preparation of plants, cultivation, mulching, setting the plants, picking blooms from newly set plants, method of training, soils and preparation of land.

ORDER EARLY The sooner you set the plants in the spring, the stronger and the more numerous runners they will produce, and the larger and more vigorous rows you will have for next year.

SHIPMENT can be made for spring planting after March first, although we are sometimes able to get out plants in February. We can ship until the latter part of May, which is as late as even the northern-most planters ought to set their plants. For fall delivery we can send plants after the first week in October. Unless you give us specific shipping date we will forward your order as soon as weather conditions are favorable for planting.

WHEN TO PLANT Strawberry plants may be set either in the spring or fall. Northern planters generally set theirs in the early spring; in the South they often set the plants in the fall. Fall-set plants should be planted at least two weeks before there is danger of a hard frost.

SPRING PLANTING IS GENERALLY THE BEST In early spring the plants are dormant and can be set at this time with little or no danger of drying out in handling, and they can be transplanted before they form the new roots for the season. In the autumn the plants store up a large supply of food in the crowns and become plump and stocky, and are able to live for a long time on this stored up food. For this reason it is especially advisable to plant early in the spring, when the plants are stored full of food, and before they have started to make their growth. We can supply the plants when you want them, but the best time is the early spring. Send your order in as soon as possible and have your plants reserved.

Strawberries

PLANTS TO THE ACRE MATTED ROW SYSTEM with the rows 4 feet apart and plants 2 feet apart, will require 5,445 plants to the acre.

HILL SYSTEM With the beds 4 feet wide and plants 1-foot apart in the beds, and path 1-foot 9⅓ inches wide, will require 33,795 plants to the acre, or 1,940 plants for a space of 25 feet wide by 100 feet long.

CLUB ORDERS Go in with your neighbors and all buy together, thus saving money. Get the benefit of the special discounts on large quantity orders by combining your order with that of your neighbors.

SPECIAL PRICES to large fruit-growers and co-operative associations quoted on request. Prices printed in this catalog are net cash with order and apply on any quantity to 3,000 plants. On larger quantities we will allow discount as follows:

3,000 to 5,000 plants, 5 percent discount; 10,000 to 25,000 plants, 15 percent discount.
5,000 to 10,000 plants, 10 percent discount; 25,000 to 50,000 plants, 20 percent discount.

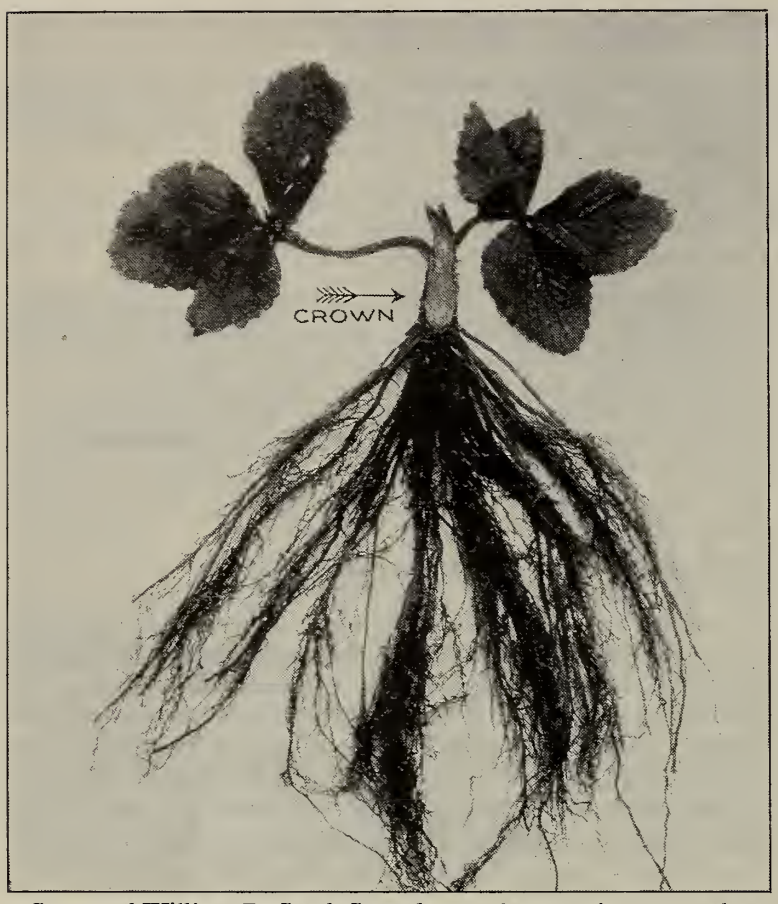
TERMS: Cash with order, or half cash, balance any time before shipment. No plants sent C. O. D.

Strawberry Plant Specialists

Experienced berry-growers demand the best grade of Strawberry plants at a reasonable price. To meet this demand we have concentrated our efforts in propagating selected plants and keeping down the cost of production by specialized tools and methods. At Stark City we have another advantage in our warm, mellow, upland, Ozark soil, which experts say is unsurpassed for Strawberry culture. In the days before Strawberry-growing became a commercial industry, it was a common practice to take plants from old fruiting beds. The plant nurseryman grew the berries for the fruit, and sold the plants from his beds as a side line. He was not in the plant business, but in the fruit business, and plants were a by-product of secondary consideration.

SCIENTIFICALLY-GROWN PLANTS The practice of using plants from old fruiting beds is bad. It is like using seed-corn or seed-wheat from the same field over and over again, and is strongly condemned by leading strawberry experts everywhere. It takes more of these so-called cheap plants to establish a bed, so that they really cost more in the end, and the results are not as satisfactory. If you will examine a Strawberry plant, you will see the reasons why this is true. The Strawberry is a perennial. It has a fleshy central "crown" just at the surface of the ground, with the roots extending from the lower end of the crown and

One of the Strawberry plant beds at Stark City. Over 7,000,000 plants. Note the clean cultivation



Crown of William P. Stark Strawberry plant cut in two to show size and large quantities of stored-up plant food

the leaves from the upper end. The plants are multiplied by runners which grow from the top of the crown with the leaf stems. These runners extend out some inches and then the end puts out leaves and roots, which develop a new plant.

VIGOROUS MOTHER-PLANTS This new plant is connected by the runner to the mother-plant, which continues to nourish it for some time. Strong, vigorous runners can be produced only by healthy young mother-plants, which have not been weakened by fruiting. As the new runner-plant grows, it in turn puts out a runner, each continuing to multiply. From one strong, vigorous mother-plant, twenty to forty and sometimes fifty or more new plants are formed in one season, the number depending on the vigor of the first mother-plant.

PLANTS FROM NEW BEDS ARE BEST In fruiting plants, on the other hand, all of the vigor is given to producing the crop of berries and they are not able to give the strength that is necessary for producing the required number of healthy, lusty, young runner-plants. The result is, that if you set your new Strawberry-field from runners taken from an old fruiting bed, you may not get as many plants as are needed to form a good fruiting row, and the crop will be light. Further, because your new plants from old beds are not strong and vigorous, they will not produce berries of as good quality, and these will not bring the top prices. There is another risk run in taking plants from old fruiting fields. These old beds become infected with insects and disease. They can not be kept entirely free from such pests, and even though they may not be serious in the old field, they will infect your new Strawberry fields from the first and may cause serious trouble before the beds are well started.

WM. P. STARK METHODS We grow all of our Strawberry plants which we sell at Stark City, Missouri, and we change the propagating beds each season so plants always get the full benefit of fresh new land. We propagate from select strains of the best varieties. Our plants are set out very early in the season, and the cultivation starts the day they are planted. When the bloom clusters appear, they are pinched off immediately to prevent fruiting. This forces the early development of runners. By the time the ordinary fruiting berry-field is bearing its crop in the spring and early summer, William P. Stark plants have developed a very large number of runners in our propagating-beds. They have a longer time in which to mature and increase in size than is possible for the runners in fruiting fields. All the strength of the William P. Stark plants is given to developing large, heavy, sound crowns with strong, vigorous roots and clean, healthy foliage.

Strawberries

HEAVY CROWNS MEAN STRONG PLANTS Stark City is in the heart of the Ozark Mountain Strawberry country. Hundreds of carloads of luscious ripe berries are shipped from this locality every year. Our Stark City soil is an upland type, very mellow and fertile, with a gritty quality that produces large, lusty plants with heavy crowns and roots. The crown is the very heart of the Strawberry plant. Notice the photograph on page 110 showing this crown split in two. It is a clear white, solid, meaty substance, stored full of plant food. The strength and number of the new roots and leaves depend upon the size and condition of the crown and the amount of plant food stored there. A William P. Stark Strawberry plant, strong and vigorous, properly set out early in the season, will put out vigorous runners, which will produce large quantities of fruit the following season; further, these plants that are formed will in turn put out other runners, and these will be strong, vigorous, and continue to multiply.

PACKING AND SHIPMENT It is just as important to have your plants handled and cared for properly as it is to get good plants.

When digging the plants in the William P. Stark Nurseries, we take up the entire row, and do not carry our propagating beds over, but furnish plants from fresh beds of one season's growth. The plants are taken immediately to the Packing House without exposure to the air and sun. In the Packing House the dirt is removed from the roots and the larger leaves are clipped off, which prevents injury from evaporation. (In transplanting the large leaves should always be removed.) The plants are then tied in bundles of twenty-five. This cleaning helps the plant. It costs money, but it makes it possible for us to deliver the plants to you in perfect condition.

The plants are then packed in crates or split baskets with slatted tops, with sphagnum moss about the roots. This moss never heats and it holds just enough moisture to insure the plants reaching you in perfect condition without making them wet or soggy, and it practically eliminates all danger from either heating or drying out.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL PACKING The tops of the plants are packed close together, but in a way to allow a free circulation of air. The Strawberry plant stops growing in the fall and goes into a resting condition, but it never becomes entirely dormant like hard-wooded trees and shrubs. The Strawberry plant-tissues are succulent. and the leaves and stems at the top of the ground are always more or less green; hence they can not be packed like trees.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries—Note the date on the paper. October 15th and plants loaded with ripe, ruddy berries. Our Everbearing Strawberry plants at Stark City, Mo., bore until November 14th

Willard B. Kille, of New Jersey, picking Everbearing Strawberries in September. He received 37½ cents per quart wholesale for them in the Philadelphia markets

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich, ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25c to 50c per quart. A demonstrated success.

Strawberries from June to November! A few years ago that would have sounded like a fairy-tale, a horticultural phenomenon contrary to all the laws of Nature. But the Everbearing Strawberry is here in actual fact. It has been tested, tried and proved. And it has made good in both commercial and home garden plantings in widely varying parts of the country.

So many new and unsuccessful Everbearing fruits have been introduced that people have been slow to plant Everbearing varieties. The great value of the Everbearing Strawberry so far has been appreciated by only a few growers—but these growers are reaping profits far in excess of the returns from the old-time standard varieties. The "Doubting Thomases" have only to try and see these wonderful berries to become as enthusiastic as those who are now growing them so successfully.

The genuine Everbearing Strawberries are not a variable "sport," but a distinct race that are dependable and will produce berries all summer long. The first crop is borne early in the season, at the same time as the standard or June-bearing varieties. Then there is a continuation of blooming, producing ripe fruit throughout the summer if conditions are favorable. Following this is another especially heavy blooming period in the late summer, and a large crop follows until severe frosts come. You pick strawberries for four to five months, instead of one.

A severe drouth or neglect during the heat of mid-summer will check the fruiting of the Everbearing varieties, just as it checks the fruiting period of the standard varieties; but even under neglect the Everbearing plants produce heavily in the late summer and autumn. Drouth that cuts off the crop for the year on common or standard varieties simply checks the Everbearing berries, and they come on as productive as ever with the first rains, producing new blooms and starting another crop.

We especially recommend the Everbearing varieties, Americus and Progressive, to our customers, because we have tried them thoroughly and know from experience that they are an unqualified success.

Everbearing Strawberries

FRUIT BRINGS HIGH PRICES They are not only most desirable for home use because you can enjoy fresh strawberries on your table all summer and fall, but they should be planted commercially because they bring as high as 50 cents a box in the fall at the very time when there are no berries or small fruits on the market.

You should plant some of the Everbearing Strawberries described this very spring. Don't lose another year's time. Plant now and have strawberries this coming summer and fall.

SUCCEED EVERYWHERE The Everbearing varieties grow and thrive on any soil where the standard varieties do. They are cultivated and handled in the same manner. Give them the same attention you do other Strawberries and you will be rewarded with deliciously flavored berries and lots of them until snow flies.

BEAR THE FIRST YEAR Everbearing Strawberry plants set out in the spring will produce fruit the same season; but, if you wish them to make a heavy fruiting row for new plants the following year, it is advisable to pinch off the first lot of bloom. Plants are so determined and profuse in their bearing habits that they will not only produce berries the first season they are planted, but they will make runners, and these new runners will produce berries the same season in which they are formed.

NO FAILURES FROM FROST If frosts kill the first bloom, the plants will put out a second lot of bloom. In fact, there are white blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit on plants at the same time nearly all season long, as on the orange trees in California. We had berries in our own testing-beds at Stark City until the 14th of November. Think of it! Fresh, ripe strawberries almost until Thanksgiving. They cost very little to raise, and will stand a great deal of mistreatment and neglect.

STRONG-GROWING HEALTHY The foliage of the Everbearing varieties is unusually healthy. They are especially resistant to rust; hardy, vigorous in every way; succeed on all types of Strawberry soil.

$7.20 PER CRATE A neighbor of ours said on November 9th last: "I am selling strawberries right now to the city grocers at $1.20 per gallon, or $7.20 per crate. The Progressive is O. K. I am going to set out five acres of these in the spring."

Mr. J. Vincent Bailey, Superintendent of Horticulture at the Minnesota State Fair, was like a great many other skeptics, but last winter became convinced of the value of Everbearing Strawberries, and tried them. He says: "I was most skeptical, and did not believe the berry would bear steadily through summer and fall; but I have raised and marketed the Everbearers one entire season, and must admit they seem to have proved themselves in every way. Those I have raised are fairly large as marketable berries go, very near scarlet in color, and the flavor suggests the wild strawberry. I would judge that a greater income might be gained from an acre of these berries than from an acre of the ordinary kinds if both were sold at the same market price. We received 50 cents a quart for all we could grow."

Mr. E. H. Favor, editor of **The Fruit Grower and Farmer,** says: "Although I had heard much of this new berry, I had been inclined to believe that fall crops of berries were produced more by the manipulation of the fields than by the actual nature of the plants. But when I saw this field, in August, with crates being picked for market and still other crates coming on in the green berries, I was fully convinced that Everbearing Strawberries were a fact. Personally, I am enthusiastic about them. Every grower, large or small, should plant some."

PAID HIM 37½c PER QUART On August 17th, Mr. Willard B. Kille, of New Jersey, wrote us that from ¾ of an acre of Everbearing Strawberries, he had picked, from the 19th of June to August 17th, 800 quarts of berries, besides picking 24 crates as a spring crop. Later letter from Mr. Kille, dated September 16th, 1914, says: "I have picked nearly 1,200 quarts of Everbearing Strawberries since July 1st. Have picked over 8 crates (32 quarts each) this week. My berries sold in Philadelphia this morning for 37½ cents per quart wholesale."

Everbearing Strawberries

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

AMERICUS (S) (Everbearing) Americus is the best quality of the wonderful new race of Strawberries which is giving many growers strawberries from very early in the season until the hard frosts come in the fall of the year. Berries are bright red, medium to large size, roundish, heart-shaped, very attractive in appearance, not as dark red as the Superb, but unusually high flavor, very rich, aromatic, being superior to the Marshall. The Americus is the best-flavored of the Everbearing Strawberries, and you can have them now for months, where formerly the season was but a few weeks long. It is a good shipper and will hold up as well as Senator Dunlap and nearly as well as the Warfield. It is said by some not to be as good a shipper as the Progressive. It begins bearing the first berries with the extra early varieties, but this heavy crop ripens over a long period of about six weeks, and continues to bloom and ripen fruit throughout the summer. This first heavy crop can be delayed by picking off the first lot of bloom, bringing it to maturity just after the late varieties are gone.

The plants do not grow as tall as Progressive but they have a wonderful strength and resistance, and will withstand a great deal of hardship. Dry weather does not affect them as it does other varieties, and if the bloom is killed by frost, they will put out a second lot and go right on bearing. It is a moderate plant-maker, but good for an Everbearing berry. Shoots also put out from the main central plants, forming a crown or stool, so it is naturally adapted to cultivation in stools or crowns as well as matted rows. It thrives best on strong soils, such as fertile loams and clay. They will do well on light sandy and rocky soils, but the berries will not average so large. The berry clusters are borne on long, stout stems which hold the fruit from the ground, keeping it clean. It has staminate or perfect blooms and does not have to be planted near other varieties for cross-pollenation.

The Americus is one of the best Everbearing plants where you want berries the same season you set them out, as they are good plant-makers and the fruit will not be at the expense of the new plants for next year's crop.

Per bunch of 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.00; per 500, $10.00; per 1000, $17.00.

Progressive—The best Everbearing plants produce the same summer they are set out and are cheaper then pot-grown plants, and bear throughout the entire season. Expensive pot-grown plants are no longer needed in order to get quick results

PROGRESSIVE (S) Everbearing The Progressive is considered by many to be the best all-around Everbearing Strawberry. It is a cross between Pan-American and Senator Dunlap, and the fruit closely resembles the Dunlap in many ways. It is medium size, rounding, tapering slightly toward an oval point, very uniform, an ideal Strawberry shape. The surface is smooth, lustrous, and a dark brilliant red color, which extends to the center of the berry. It is good quality, mild and pleasant. The general appearance of the Progressive is unusually attractive, being of the beautiful dark Strawberry type that

appeals to the markets everywhere. The flesh is firm, smooth, velvety and stands handling and shipping well. As a keeper and a commercial berry it will hold up better than Senator Dunlap and nearly as well as Warfield. Like its parent, it is good for canning and preserving, but the large quantities of berries that are produced out of season are too good and too valuable to be used for canning purposes.

The Progressive is an enormously productive berry. The first or June crop, which lasts over a period of about six weeks, will equal that of the standard varieties. Single plants often carry 100 to 150 blossoms and fruits at one time. The new plants produce the same season in which they are formed; in fact, the little runners sometimes put out bloom before they are well rooted. If a heavy fruiting row is desired at once, this first bloom can be pinched off and a good fruiting row developed and a good crop matured the fall of the same season in which the plants were set. The Progressive has a staminate or perfect bloom and is a good plant-maker. Their success as commercial berries depends upon this ability to produce new runners, because a commercial variety must develop a good fruiting row. They are not a novelty, but thrive under the same care and the same conditions as any standard variety. They do not have to be nursed and coddled to get results. The Progressive plants are hardy and will withstand a great deal of freezing and drouth. In our testing-beds we continued to pick berries after several severe frosts, and it has always taken a hard freeze to stop them bearing for the year.

The Progressive will thrive on sandy and rocky soil, but the berries will not average large unless the fertility of the land is kept up. They will produce enormous quantities of berries, which naturally calls for an abundance of plant food. The largest berries can be grown on fertile loams and clay soil.

Per bunch of 25, 60c; per 100, $1.60; per 5.00, $5.50; per 1000, $10.00.

SUPERB (S) (Fall Bearing) Superb berries are large, equalling the average of standard varieties; color, dark glossy red. Quality is the best, rich, good flavor, pleasing. The Superb Strawberry will not bear as continuously the first year it is planted as will the Americus and Progressive. It makes more runners, and to get a crop the first year it is set, the runners must be removed, but this will not be necessary the second season as the berries will produce.

It does not produce as many berries throughout the summer as Americus and Progressive, but brings on a large crop at one time in the late summer and early autumn — a characteristic that is preferred by some growers who are producing them in large quantities for it lessens the cost of picking. Mr. Kille, a strawberry grower of New Jersey, who has had some years of experience in growing them commercially for the market, reports that the fall of the first year his plants were set that he sold enough berries to pay for all the cost of setting and cultivating the field. Further he writes:

"After observing the Superb for three seasons I would compare it with Gandy, which is the standard commercial variety for this locality, as follows:

"Gandy makes plants freely on low ground.
"Superb does equally well on low ground and far better on light high ground.

"Gandy makes no berries the first year set.
"Superb produces large luscious berries in abundance on parent plants the first year set and keeps bearing until freezing weather.

"Gandy makes no berries the fall of the second year from planting.
"Superb makes berries the fall of the second year from planting. There will be an abundance of these berries but if the plants get too thick in the row or get choked with grass and weeds, the berries will not be as large as those from the spring crop. In other words, the spring crop will come and be a satisfactory one, even under neglect; but for securing the finest fall berries the second season, they should be kept clean and free from weeds.

SUPERB—The hill shown had 14 ripe berries, 60 green ones and 5 blossoms on September 15th

"Gandy is a very firm berry and a splendid shipper.
"Superb does not surpass the Gandy in firmness but it goes in the same class with the Gandy and the Chesapeake.
"Gandy makes large berries.
"Superb berries are no larger but they go in the same class."

Per bunch of 25, 60c; per 100, $1.60; per 500, $5.50; per 1000, $10.00.

FRANCES (S) **(Fall Bearing)** Frances was produced by Mr. Rockhill at the same time and put out with Americus. The plants are small at first and for this reason it has not been propagated as extensively by nurserymen as some of the other varieties, but as the plants get older they grow to large size and cover a great deal of surface, being unusually heavy and thrifty. It requires more care and cultivation than some of the other varieties of everbearing strawberries, but it responds to this care and will produce more larger fruit. One grower reports that they will yield at the rate of 10,000 quarts to the acre. Frances is one of the largest everbearing kinds, dark red and very glossy surface, appears almost as if it is varnished; good quality.

Per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.00; per 500, $6.75; per 1000, $12.00.

IOWA (S) **(Fall Bearing)** The Iowa is a dark but brilliant red with a glossy surface. The flesh is also dark color, making it a very attractive berry. Good quality, sweet, pleasant. The berries are almost round, large, very attractive appearance, extra good quality.

The plant is strong, vigorous, makes runners well, equalling the Progressive in this respect.

Per bunch of 25, 75c; per 100, $2.00; per 500, $6.75; per 1000, $12.00.

Strawberries
Standard Varieties

Aroma — The great Market Berry. About 1,500 carloads, worth from $1,200 to $1,250 per car, go out of this Ozark country each season, beginning as early as May 10th. From 300 to 400 cars are shipped by growers within a few miles' radius of our nurseries every year. The Aroma beats them all as a money-maker

The flavor is deliciously aromatic, hence the name — Aroma. The flesh is firm and velvety, with a smooth and solid texture, withstanding a great deal of handling; its rich, sprightly juiciness and beautiful appearance make the Aroma one of the most alluring berries for home use and for market. The Aroma is popular everywhere and is the best shipping Strawberry known. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from this Ozark country each year. They go to every part of the United States: Denver, Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, and the South. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory, more dependable, all-around Strawberry than the Aroma. There may be one some day — if there is, we will tell you about it.

Mr. Albert Adams, a Newton County neighbor of ours, whose Aroma Strawberries paid him $2,400 from 5½ acres in 1914, and $2,300 in 1913. Mr. Adams now owns 80 acres of well-improved land, with a good house and barn, bought mainly with his proceeds from Aroma Strawberries which are paying him at the rate of $400 per acre. Aroma is the great profit-maker.

NOTE—Varieties marked "S" are "staminates" and have perfect blooms. Those marked "P" are pistillates" and have imperfect blooms. Pistillate varieties should be planted near staminate varieties to get thorough cross-pollenation. Large fields of staminate varieties can be planted alone. Do not plant pistillate or imperfect-flowered varieties alone, but for every three or four rows of pistillate varieties there should be a row of a staminate variety alongside.

AROMA (S) (Late) Aroma is the most profitable and dependable Strawberry grown. Very large and roundish, having the ideal Strawberry shape. Smooth surface, medium size calyx. It is a bright scarlet red, glossy, smooth surface, with prominent yellow seeds like specks of gold in crimson wax.

The Aroma is a splendid canning and preserving berry; retaining its bright color and spicy, rich flavor. It is the ideal berry for home use, because it does well on any soil, and often thrives where many other varieties can not be grown.

The plants are very strong, vigorous growers with an open, spreading crown that lets in the sun, thus preventing rot and giving the berries a beautiful even color. The leaves are long and broad with a deep green color, and it is unexcelled as a pollenizer for pistillate varieties. It is a good plant-maker, producing just the right number of plants for a good fruiting row. It is a late bloomer, hardy, and the berries ripen through a long fruiting season, holding their size throughout the season, coloring evenly. The surest-cropper, and bears off years when other varieties fail.

Aroma—The best all-around Strawberry for market, home growing, canning, etc. Popular everywhere

The Aroma is the king of the Strawberries and has largely supplanted the well-known Gandy, being three times as productive, and it is suited to a greater range of soils and climates and has greater adaptability. They will grow anywhere strawberries can grow. In this Ozark country the rougher and rockier the land, the bigger the berries produced. Land that is too rocky for farming often produces as high as $200 to $300 per acre net on one crop. It does well on sandy land and on clay land. You don't have to spray them, and they are not affected with rust. It is the great favorite in warm and in cold sections because of its ability to stand shipment, and the most popular variety in all the commercial sections of the central United States and in the subtropical countries like Cuba and Mexico. Ninety-nine cars of berries out of every hundred raised in this section are Aroma. It responds gratefully to the care and attention of the progressive Strawberry-grower, and at the same time it yields a profit to the careless man who will not cultivate his beds as he should.

Aroma combines all of the good qualities and has no weaknesses — is a great business berry.

"This variety has the great advantage of shipping exceedingly well and presenting a good appearance." **Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 113, University of Missouri.**

Per bunch of 25, 25c; per 100, 60c; per 500, $2.00; per 1,000, $3.50.

BRANDYWINE (S) (Late) The brandywine is a large to extra large, roundish berry. A deep blood-red color. Flesh is bright red with prominent attractive yellow seed. It has a peculiar individual high flavor, juicy, briskly sub-acid very good and firm.

The plant is vigorous, productive and hardy both in the North and in the South, being especially suited to conditions on the Pacific coast, Cuba, Bermuda, and Florida. It thrives under all conditions of soil and climate, and is very productive.

Strawberries
Standard Varieties

It is especially popular for home use and with the commercial grower as a market berry. It is also an ideal canning berry, owing to its dark red color and high flavor.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000, $5.00.

Bubach—One of the largest strawberries grown. A prime favorite everywhere. Brings high prices

BUBACH (P) (Mid-Season) The Bubach is an old favorite of thirty years' standing, and is one of the largest Strawberries grown, a thick, broad, irregular berry, sometimes wedge-shaped and sometimes rounding. Bright scarlet red color, which extends through to the center of the berry. In quality it is very good, juicy, sub-acid; flesh fairly firm. Its remarkably fine appearance, combined with its good quality, has made it very popular and it is particularly recommended for home use and nearby markets. It is famous for its productiveness and large size, as well as beautiful color. The plants have retained all of their old original vigor and produce large crops of big berries. It is a moderate plant-maker; free from rust; vigorous, and appeals to buyers everywhere as do few berries, and always tops the market.

The plants are dark, glossy green of a spreading habit; short leaf and fruit stem. Thrives best on fertile loam, clay, or black muck soil.

"Without doubt one of the finest in regard to size and appearance of fruit, productiveness, and good foliage." — **Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, by W. T. Macoun.**

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

CHESAPEAKE (S) (Late) Chesapeake is one of the most widely planted berries grown, averaging larger size than the Gandy. A uniform round berry. Dark rich scarlet color. Flesh light red, good quality.

The plant makes a moderate number of runners. Very productive, rust-proof, withstands drouth and resists late frost.

It should be well cultivated in order to produce enough plants to make a good fruiting row. It is a late bloomer, producing a large number of blooms, and the fruit retains its size to the end of the fruiting season.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000, $5.00.

CLIMAX (S) (Early) The climax is a very good medium size conical berry, with a beautiful bright glossy red surface. Very delicious flavor, rich and juicy. The fruit is especially attractive on the market, being popular with the commercial growers and retail merchants. The flesh is firm, making it a good shipper.

The plant is hardy, strong, vigorous, upright grower; rust-resistant, with a wide range, succeeding in practically all soils and climates.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $5.00.

Strawberries
Standard Varieties

CRESCENT (P) (Early) The Crescent is one of the oldest and best-known Strawberries, medium size, generally wedge-shaped, but often roundish, tapering to a dull point. The Crescent is a bright red, deliciously tart Strawberry, with firm, close-grained, solid flesh. It keeps well in storage. Its brisk tartness and firm flesh, make it one of the best shipping and canning berries grown.

The plants are vigorous, making numerous runners. It is especially valuable because of its attractiveness and because it succeeds everywhere, withstanding neglect and responding readily to cultivation. It is a medium-size plant.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

GANDY (S) (Late) Gandy is a well-known standard of comparison, from medium to large size, roundish, oval berries, slightly flattened at the tip, deep red to a scarlet color with bright red flesh. The Gandy is an excellent berry with a brisk tartness that is very pleasant. This combination, with its pleasing appearance, makes it one of the best selling berries on the market. Flesh is very firm, so that the berry stands shipping well.

The plant is moderately vigorous, and makes a fair number of runners. Does well on all soils except those of a dry, sandy nature. Should be planted on fertile soil. Succeeds in every part of the country, and before the Aroma became so well known, it was the universal favorite among Strawberry-growers. It is still planted very extensively, and is a very profitable berry.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000, $5.00.

HAVERLAND (Mammoth Beauty) (P) (Mid-Season) Haverland is one of the most popular tested varieties. Very long, regular pointed berries, which gradually taper toward the tip, which is rounded; medium to larger size; bright red color, with prominent yellow seeds; flesh light red. The calyx covers the end gracefully, giving the berry a most beautiful tempting appearance. It is as good as it looks, having a rich, juicy flavor moderately firm flesh, especially fine for nearby markets, and, if not allowed to get too ripe, can be shipped as far as any variety. Very good for canning and preserving.

The plants make ample runners, strong, vigorous. Thrives everywhere, especially in the Northwest and the Eastern States. The blossoms are medium size; very hardy. The plants should be well mulched, as the berries are so numerous in the clusters that stems can not hold them off the ground. The Haverland bears when others fail and succeeds everywhere under all conditions of soils and climates. Berries retain their large size throughout the entire season. It has been found to be especially satisfactory for Long Island and similar locations along the Eastern Coast.

Per bunch of 25, 25c; per 100, 60c; per 500, $2.00; per 1,000, $3.50.

KLONDIKE (S) (Mid-Season) The Klondike is a very profitable berry. It was introduced in the South, and the Southern planters were the first to recognize its value; for they require a good shipper that will carry to the Northern markets. The Klondike is a large, round, uniform berry, ideal strawberry shape. Beautiful rich, blood-red color.

Gandy—One of the best known. Standard. A good seller.

Strawberries
Standard Varieties

Klondike—Big, brilliant berries. Sell everywhere on sight

It has a delicate flavor that is neither rich nor sour, but mildly delicious and juicy. The great success of the Klondike is due to its splendid shipping quality. Few berries have been taken up so quickly and universally by commercial growers everywhere, and it is to-day planted by the hundreds of acres from the East Shore of Maryland and Delaware to Texas. It is also very popular in California and the Pacific Coast country and the intermountain States, and is a profitable variety in the Great Lake regions of the North.

The plant is vigorous, heavy grower, light green foliage, tall leaves which protect the berries from the extreme hot sun, and prevent drying out during drouth. Enormously productive, and truly it deserves the name of Klondike, for it has proven a gold mine. The plants thrive on warm, sandy soils, make a large number of runners, and the berry is as attractive as the Lady Thompson, if not more so; ripens a few days later and retains its size throughout the season.

"The Klondike is grown almost exclusively throughout Florida."—J. M. BROWNLEE.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

LADY THOMPSON (S) (Early) The Lady Thompson is a round, uniform berry, tapering toward a rounding point. Medium to large size; handsome bright red, with reddish-tinted seed; meat firm, solid pink color, very rich, good quality. The Lady Thompson is a splendid shipper and a good market berry, keeping well in storage, and has been widely grown for a great many years. Most extensively planted in the Strawberry sections of the Carolinas, although generally popular throughout the South, where it is a favorite early-ripening variety.

Plants are vigorous, make a large number of runners which withstand the dry weather. It seems to thrive best during dry seasons. Lady Thompson and Klondike are the most generally planted berries in Florida and the extreme South.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

MARSHALL (S) (Mid-Season) Marshall is one of the largest berries on the market, roundish, tapering to an oval point, handsome dark red color with prominent seeds; flesh a bright red. Marshall is a strictly fancy berry, rich, juicy, highest quality, deliciously sweet; one of the best berries for local market and the fancy trade, as well as for commercial shipments. Holds up well in storage.

Ozark—One of the best of extra early berries. Very firm. Fine flavor. Great shipper.

The plants are healthy, except sometimes affected by rust; moderately productive. They are fair to good plant-makers. The berries average large, are of the very best quality and retain their size throughout the season. Very popular berry in the Middle States, and planted extensively in California and Oregon.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

MICHEL (S) **(Extra Early)** One of the very best of the extra early varieties. Medium size berry, round-pointed. It is a bright red, colored evenly over the entire surface; flesh light crimson, juicy, sprightly acid quality. It is at its best when the berries are allowed to fully ripen on the vine. Splendid early berry for table use, and a shipper.

The plants are very rank, heavy growers and make so many runners that it is necessary to keep them thinned for best results. Thrives best on light, warm soils. If put on too heavy, rich land, all the strength is inclined to go to the plants, rather than to making berries. One of the best early varieties for cross-pollenation; very productive.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

OZARK, EARLY (S) **(Extra Early)** The Ozark (or Early Ozark, as it is sometimes called) originated in this Ozark Mountain country, and is very popular because it is one of the few of the extra early berries that has the good qualities of the later-ripening varieties. It has proved especially valuable in the Northern and Southern States. Roundish, oval shape, large average size, fully equaling the Gandy in this respect. Colors evenly, taking on an unusually dark rich red. The flesh is a deep crimson throughout and has a firm, meaty texture with rich sub-acid quality, almost sweet, very good. It is one of the firmest-fleshed berries grown, is one of the very best shippers among the early varieties.

The plant is ideal in many ways. Makes just enough runners to insure the best results in fruiting. The leaves are a dark green color, luxuriant, thick and leathery, very healthy and vigorous in appearance. It produces an abundance of pollen and is very productive; not easily killed by late frosts and freezes. Thrives best on fertile soil.

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

Strawberries
Standard Varieties

PARKER EARLE (S) (Mid-Season) Parker Earle is an enormously productive berry. It has never been planted as extensively as it deserves as the plants are always scarce and the demand exceeds the supply. It forms "stools" naturally, and is more difficult to propagate. The berries of the Parker Earle are large, with a neck at the stem end, rather blunt at the point; often wedge-shaped. The quality is of the best, being highly flavored, rich and juicy. Color, a brilliant crimson.

The plant is vigorous; heavy green leaves, and does not make many runners. For this reason it is especially suited to hill culture, although it is also used in the hedge row system. There are often twenty berries to one truss or bloom cluster. The berries begin to ripen mid-season and continue through a long period. The Parker Earle should be planted on fertile ground where it will get an abundance of moisture. It will not succeed on thin, drouthy soil as will most other varieties. On the other hand, it can be put on soil that is too rich and heavy for other varieties, and it is especially recommended for home garden and where extra fancy fruit is desired for local and city markets.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000 $5.00.

SAMPLE (P) (Late) Sample has the ideal Strawberry shape, resembling that of a top rounded at the point; one of the largest in size. Stem and calyx, which are small, remain green for days after the berries have been picked. Very dark red, attractive color, with prominent seeds, which turn red as the berries ripen; flesh bright red; ripens and colors evenly, very good quality. Its firm flesh and ability to stand shipment make it a very popular berry and one that compares favorably with Aroma.

Plants are strong, thrifty, and make a number of runners, giving a good fruiting row; one of the most productive varieties grown, the berries ripening over a long period, and planted largely in the Northeastern section, and is the only pistillate variety that comes up to the high standard demanded of all late-ripening berries.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000, $5.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP (S) (Mid-Season) Senator Dunlap is to the North and Eastern districts what the Aroma is to the Central States, and, with the exception of Son's Prolific, is the only berry that comes up to the standard of the Aroma for dependability and as a money-maker. It is a large, handsome berry of the Warfield type, tapering to a point or wedge-shaped, very uniform in size and appearance. The deep glossy red color shades to a dark red or scarlet on the under side of the berry; prominent yellow seeds, forming a beautiful contrast; far above the average quality, exceedingly juicy and tender; delicate flavor, which makes it a popular variety with the consumer. Flesh is bright red, firm, and stands shipping and an unusual amount of rough handling; one of the best for preserving and canning, making a rich, red syrup, and the berry retains its bright red color.

The plant is one of the hardiest and most vigorous grown. Develops an unusually heavy crown; the foliage is tall, upright, bright green with long leaves. The Senator Dunlap is not only one of the hardiest, but adapts itself to all kinds of soil and climates, and thrives under any system of management. It is a good plant-maker, producing enormous runners and forming a splendid fruiting row. Because it is such a prolific plant-maker, they should be set 12 to 18 inches farther apart in the row than other

Senator Dunlap—Large, handsome. One of the greatest of money-makers. Ripens early, long flowering season. Plant heavily of Senator Dunlap for profits.

Son's Prolific—Combines the good qualities of Aroma and Bubach. It thrives on sandy land where Aroma does not succeed. Best shipper of all. A berry we particularly recommend to our customers who want an especially fine commercial berry.

varieties. It responds quickly to expert care, yet is one of the most productive varieties under unfavorable conditions. Senator Dunlap is a "perfect" or staminate variety and produces an abundance of virile pollen. It is one of the most satisfactory varieties for planting with the pistillate or imperfect varieties and is universally used as a pollenizer for Warfield by commercial growers. It blooms at the same time. The fruit ripens about the same time and the berries are near enough alike to be packed together in the same crate if the grower wants to avoid the bother of keeping them separate.

"The plant is strong and healthy, a rampant runner, and takes good care of itself. The fruit is not quite the very largest, but of regular form, a bright glossy red, very firm, and a splendid keeper and shipper. **One of the best canning berries. It not only ripens early, but continues through the whole season." — The Orchard and Fruit Garden, by E. P. Powell.**

Per bunch of 25, 20c; per 100, 50c; per 500, $1.75; per 1000, $3.00.

SON'S PROLIFIC (S)
(Late)
(Early in Canada)

Son's Prolific is a cross between the Aroma and Bubach, combining the good qualities of both. It is one of the three great varieties which combine the essential Strawberry qualities. Like the Aroma and Senator Dunlap, it has the attractive appearance, hardiness, productiveness, and ability to stand long-distance shipment that place these three varieties in a class by themselves. The berry is uniform, round shape, tapering slightly, being a little more pointed than the Aroma, larger size, and a darker, richer color. After years of fruiting and comparing it with the best varieties, it has proved to be the best color and the best shipping berry of them all. Berries ripen early, no green tips formed.

The foliage is rich, glossy, and heavy. It is a satisfactory plant-maker, forming a good hedge-row. The crown is heavy and the roots are very long and fibrous, going down into the ground, so that the plant is able to withstand drouth, and it will thrive on sandy land where

the Aroma does not succeed. Son's Prolific commences to ripen same season as Aroma, but matures crop in a shorter period. The stem is stronger and heavier, and stands higher from the ground than either of its parents, the Aroma and Bubach.

For perfect plant growth, as to size, color, shape, flavor, firmness, and productiveness of the berries, Son's Prolific is best of all the late commercial varieties.

Per bunch of 25, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 500, $2.75; per 1000, $5.00.

TEXAS (S) (Extra Early) The Texas is a medium to large size berry; uniform, roundish shape, tapering slightly toward the point. Dark, glossy crimson color; flesh is a light red, firm, meaty, rich, juicy; a distinctly tart flavor, and the berries are uniform in size and shape; every one is marketable, no culls. It is an excellent shipper, and its high color and uniform size give it a very pleasing appearance in the crate.

The plant is healthy, vigorous, and one of the freest from rust; makes a fair number o runners, forming a good fruiting row. It is hardy, and thrives in all soils and climates, producing a large number of blooms, and, if these are killed by frost, a second lot is frequently put out, giving a moderate crop the same season.

Plants come into bearing very young and are especially productive. While the Texas is an extra early berry, it has an unusually long fruiting season, giving a longer time in which to market the crop, and the picking overlaps that of the later varieties. The Texas is one of the best berries for the south half of the United States, and it is generally adaptable and should be as widely and universally planted in the North as the Haverland.

"One of the longest-season berries we have. A good variety for both commercial and home use."—**Virginia Experiment Station, T. C. JOHNSON.**

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.

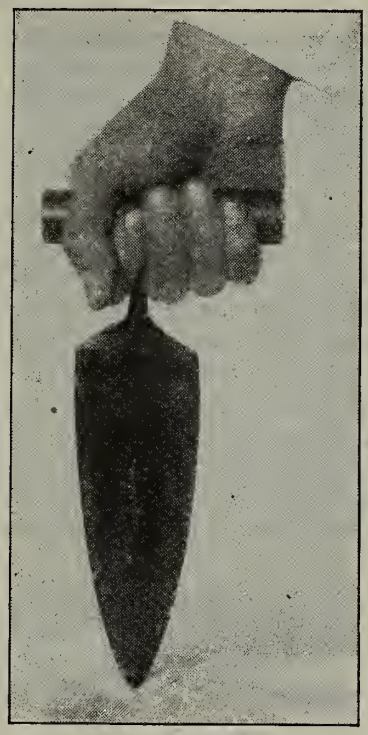
WARFIELD (P) (Mid-Season) The Warfield is known from the Alantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to Hudson's Bay, and is a popular, standard variety everywhere. Medium to large size, beautiful, regular shape, tapering to a rounding point. Has a neat slender stem and green calyx, joined to the berry in such a way as to form a short neck. The Warfield is a very highly colored berry, dark glossy red, prominent yellow seeds; flesh is a deep red, which extends through to the center, and it retains its color after picking. It has a spicy, sub-acid flavor, tart enough to be a fine relish, moderately firm, keeps fairly well in storage.

The Warfield is an excellent table berry and especially desirable for canning and preserving, because it holds its beautiful color after canning; has flavor and is one of the best for nearby markets. It is not only a great berry for local markets, but one of the best commercial varieties for long, distant shipments, when picked in a fine condition.

The Warfield is a persistent plant-maker, and the plants must be thinned out to get the best results. Foliage is good; should have a staminate (S) variety planted every other row in order to give thorough cross-pollenation. It is enormously productive, combining many excellent qualities, and is a splendid berry for the main crop. (See Senator Dunlap for best pollenizer.)

"Popular as market variety across the continent."—**American Horticultural Manual, by PROFESSORS BUDD AND HANSEN.**

Per bunch of 25, 30c; per 100, 70c; per 500, $2.25; per 1000, $4.00.



Planting Dibble — Our Own Make

A hand-forged all-steel tool, which we first made for our own use, because we could not get a durable Dibble of just the right size and shape. Makes planting easier. Order one sent with your plants.

Price: Each, 50c; five for $2.00

Special Money-Saving Collections

Many fruit-growers who are not familiar with Strawberries have asked us to select varieties suited to their locality and their requirements. To meet this demand and to save you money on the purchase price, we are offering the special collections listed below. In these collections we put up named varieties of different seasons of ripening which are suited to your particular locality. (Whenever a pistillate (P) variety is sent, the proper staminate (S) variety is also included for cross-pollenation.)

In the smaller collections we give varieties that are particularly adapted to the home garden. In the large acre collection we put up varieties that are noted money-makers.

We select the varieties. You get the best plants of the kind best suited for your locality. If you are not sure as to what is best, do not take any chances, but send in your order promptly, and we will reserve the plants as shown in the different collections and have them ready for early shipment.

$2.00 No. 1 Home Garden Collection

400 Standard Plants

This is one of the most generally popular collections among those who want a low-priced Strawberry garden. It includes 100 plants each of an extra early, early, medium, and late variety. It will plant a row 800 feet long or a piece of ground 57 feet by 57 feet square with the plants set 2 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. In the garden the rows are often set 3 feet apart, instead of 4. When this is done, it will take a place 50 feet square. With varieties of from extra early to late, you will have a supply of delicious ripe strawberries for your family and your friends throughout the entire growing season, and for the winter's supply of preserves, jams, and canned berries at a cost of less than 1 cent a quart. This is an unusual offer in that you can get a complete assortment in a small order at prices usually given only on large quantities.

$3.00 No. 2 Everbearing Home Garden Collection

100 Everbearing Plants and 300 Standard Plants

This collection is like No. 1, except that we have added 100 of the famous Everbearing Strawberries in place of the extra early standard plants. Of the standard varieties there are 100 early, 100 medium, and 100 late plants, 100 assorted Everbearing varieties. These Everbearing plants ripen the first crop extra early in the season, thus taking the place of the extra early variety in Collection No. 1, but they continue to blossom and bear fruit throughout the summer under favorable conditions. Even though there should be a drouth or you should neglect your garden through the summer so as to check the development of the fruit buds, it will reward you nevertheless, with another full crop in the fall.

$5.00 No. 3 Local Market Collection

200 Everbearing Strawberries and 600 Standard Plants

This collection is made up especially to meet the demands of those who want to raise more berries than they need for home use. It has 200 plants each of the early, medium, and late standard varieties, then 100 each of the two best Everbearing varieties, Americas and Progressive. It will plant a row 1,600 feet long or a piece of ground 80 feet square with plants set every 2 feet in rows 4 feet apart, and it is especially suited for supplying a home market. This is the collection to plant if you live in town and have a back yard and want to make some extra spending money, or in the country and have a place in the garden that you can use.

"Four rows twenty rods long were planted, the rows being four feet apart, consequently there was just twenty square rods in the patch, or one-eighth of an acre (660 plants required). Those four rows produced 1,600 boxes of extra choice berries, which sold for $3.60 per crate, or 15 cents a box, bringing me $240—a very good showing for an eighth of an acre."—E. E. Crawford, Oklahoma.

Varieties for Your State

The question of which varieties of Strawberries to plant is often a perplexing one. We particularly want to emphasize the fact that Strawberries have a wider range of adaptability both as to soil and climate than any other fruit. Practically every variety in our list will thrive in every part of the country. There is no such thing as a "one best variety," and the answer to your question depends upon the purpose for which you want them—whether early or late, for home use or nearby markets or distant shipment, as an extra fancy berry for a market that will pay high prices or a berry that must stand shipment. From this you will see that the requirements are so different that you must plant different varieties for different purposes.

The following list gives varieties that have been thoroughly tested and proved in each State. However, varieties are constantly changing. Some good ones are being succeeded by those that are better, new sorts are constantly coming into prominence, and because one of the newer kinds is not listed below in your State does not mean that it may not be an exceptionally good one for you to plant. The fact that it is not listed means it has not been widely fruited and recommended by the leading growers in your State. Read the detailed variety descriptions, pages 114 to 125, which give the characteristics of the berry and plant, and if there is one which fulfills your requirements, certainly give it a thorough trial, even though it is not mentioned under your State in the list below.

Alabama—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Arizona—Aroma, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Missionary, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Son's Prolific, Senator Dunlap, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Arkansas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

California—Aroma, Bubach, Brandywine, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson; Marshall, Missionary, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Colorado—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Connecticut—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Dandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Delaware — Aroma, Bubach, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Florida—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Georgia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Dandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Idaho — Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Illinois—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Indiana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Iowa—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Kansas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Kentucky—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Louisiana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Maine—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Maryland—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Massachusetts—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Pennsylvania—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Rhode Island—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

South Carolina—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

South Dakota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Tennessee—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Texas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Utah—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Vermont—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Virginia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Washington—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

West Virginia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Wisconsin—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Wyoming—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Michigan—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Minnesota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Klondike, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Mississippi—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Missionary, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Missouri—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Montana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Nebraska—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Nevada—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Sample, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Hampshire—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Jersey—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Mexico—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New York—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

North Carolina—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

North Dakota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Ohio—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Oklahoma—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Oregon—Aroma, Brandywine, Marshall, Son's Prolific.
EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Strawberries for Different Uses and Soils

Strawberries not only have a wide range of adaptability to different soils, but for different purposes and uses as well; however, it has been found that some varieties are espically good under certain conditions. We give a list showing these varieties below.

Extra Quality Berries.

Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Marshall, Michel, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

General Family Supply Berries.

Americus, Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Marshall, Michel, Parker Earle, Progressive, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

Drouth-Resistant Berries.

Aroma, Brandywine, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Commercial Market Berries

Aroma, Bubach, Gandy, Parker Earle, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Sample, Texas, Warfield.

Canning Berries

Aroma, Brandywine, Klondike, Marshall, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

Berries for Sandy Soils

Aroma, Brandywine, Climax, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Son's Prolific, Senator Dunlap,

Berries for Heavy Clay Soils.

Aroma, Americus, Bubach, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Berries for Loamy Soils.

Aroma, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Progressive, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

Extra Large Berries.

Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Son's Prolific.

Send your order for strawberry plants now. Early set plants make more runner plants and heavier crops. We ship direct from the field when planting conditions are best for your section.

A Beautiful Permanent Garden at Low Cost

You can enjoy a beautiful, lasting garden of flowers from spring to frost — a garden that will grow lovelier year after year, and at a surprisingly low expense, with Stark-Ozark mountain-grown plants.

Don't think you have to plant rare and high-priced varieties to enjoy the utmost beauty and fragrance that you so desire. Many costly flowers are not half so beautiful as those pictured here, nor are they as free from the danger of frost and cold.

Plant for beauty and loveliness — not for rareness — and you will get the greatest joy and pleasure out of your garden.

Our Stark-Ozark flowers and shrubs are grown in the bracing mountain air and the richest soil of the Ozarks. They are vigorous, hardy, thrive everywhere, and need little care or attention once they are established.

You are saved the trouble of transplanting and renewing every spring — don't fuss with tender plants that require constant coddling, and that wilt with the first frost.

These hardy Stark-Ozark plants grow larger, lovelier, more attractive season after season; yet their cost is but half of what you pay for varieties not nearly so satisfactory.

We propagate the hardy varieties that are most beautiful and most satisfactory for general all-round planting. You don't have to be a millionaire to enjoy a beautiful garden of flowers, in a setting of shrubbery and climbing vines. At very little expense you can make a permanent garden which requires the minimum of care and upkeep and whose ornamental beauty increases year after year.

Windbreaks

Windbreaks are of great importance in fruit growing, and also in general farming. They break the severe sweep of winds, preventing the loss of moisture and checking the damage of spring freeze to the fruit blooms. They lessen the blowing off of fruit and the breaking of the heavy loaded branches. Checking the wind prevents the scalding, drying effects to the small tender fruits. Windbreaks make work easier and furnish nesting places for the birds, and should be planted at the time the orchard is set out. A very effective windbreak can be made by planting a row of Norway, Sugar, Silver Leaf Maple or Linden (Basswood), which are all tall growing trees. They should be set twenty feet apart in the row. Twenty feet from this row set a parallel row of hardy catalpa planted ten feet apart, then fifteen feet from the catalpa set a row of Russian Olive trees planted ten feet apart in the row. This will form a very dense compact windbreak or shelter belt. Either the catalpa or Russian Olive may be omitted, but do not omit the tall growing trees to give the windbreak height. The Carolina and Lombardy Poplars are also very good tall trees. They are not long lived, but they are very rapid growers, and if any of the slow growing trees are used, should put in a row of poplars as they will give shelter quickly, and can be removed when the slower growing trees are tall enough.

Ornamental Trees

Nothing about the home fosters so much sentiment as trees. Every member of the family should plant a tree in the yard. They grow larger and more beautiful every year, adding value to your property. Don't wait but plant trees now, and time will do the rest.

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB (P. Ioensis) The flowers are a beautiful pink; very sweet scented; two inches in diameter. Best of all the double flowered crabs. From a distance the tree looks as if it were loaded with roses. — "Sure! and ye can't see the tree for the roses on it." Blooms in May. Grows thirty feet tall. Hardy.

3 — 5 feet, each, 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00

BIRCH, Cut-leaf Weeping (B. pendula laciniated) The most picturesque and graceful of all the "cut-leaved" trees. An ideal combination of vigorous growth, strong but slender drooping branches, silver white bark, and dainty green leaves. The leader is always erect, having a spire-like outline. Grows sixty feet tall. Hardy.

5 feet, each, 50c; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra) The Black Walnut is a native to the entire Eastern half of the United States and suited to all parts of the West; succeeds on alkali land where others fail; leaf stems 1 to 2 feet long with thirty or more small tapering, pointed, bright green leaflets on each central stem. Nuts are large, round, 1½ inches in diameter; highly flavored kernel, prized by confectioners for richness and quality. Wood is hard, strong, very durable, beautiful dark brown; used for cabinet making, gun stocks, etc. Walnut timber is becoming very scarce, and walnut furniture now sells for more than mahogany. The tree is open spreading and a faster grower than hickory, attains a height of 60 to 100 feet, sometimes 150 feet on fertile soil. Should be planted as an ornamental tree, as a nut tree, and as the most valuable and fastest growing timber tree of all.

Each 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $16.00

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (Ulmus Americana) Best native shade tree. A beautiful avenue tree. Can be planted close to houses as the high arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

5 — 7 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00

GOLDEN RAIN TREE-VARNISH TREE (Koelreuteria Paniculata) The most popular decorative tree from China. Ornamental throughout the entire season, especially adapted for planting in small yards and in groups or clusters, finely divided attractive green foliage turning dark red and gold in autumn, clusters of yellow flowers 1 to 2 feet long, appearing in July followed by large bladdery seed pods 2 feet long, hardy; also endures drouth, adapted to planting throughout the United States. The neat foliage, showy flowers and adaptability makes it one of the most desirable medium sized trees. Grows 15 to 30 feet high.

3 — 4 feet, each, 50c; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

GREEN ASH (Fraxinus Lanceolata Viridis) A beautiful spreading tree with broad-rounding top, slender branches, very hardy, long lived, a rapid grower, especially so when young, light green leaves. Extensively planted as an ornamental street and park tree in towns and cities throughout the entire United States; suited to conditions from Saskatchewan, Canada, to Gulf of Mexico, and especially valuable in the prairie states of the Northwest; grows 60 to 70 feet high, 2 or 3 feet in diameter.

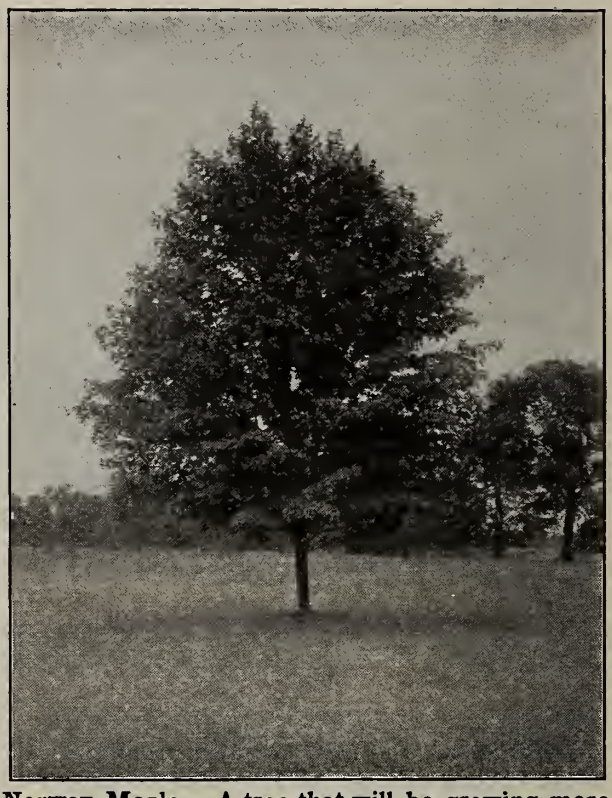
5 — 7 feet, each, 50c; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus Hippocastanum) The most beautiful tree in May when its tall rounded dome of tender green, handsome leaves is beset with large showy clusters or pyramids of white flowers mottled with red. The dense growth and heavy tent-like leaves, make it the ideal tree for shady bowers, roads, parks, towns and cities in the North and Eastern United States, where it thrives best; where it is extremely planted. Grows 60 to 80 feet.

4—6 feet, each, 50c; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

LINDEN or BASSWOOD (Tilia Americana) White fragrant flowers which attract bees. Large heart-shaped leaves. A rapid grower, often reaching a height of ninety feet.

5—7 feet, each, $0.40; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00



Norway Maple — A tree that will be growing more beautiful each year when your grandchildren are old men and women

MAPLE NORWAY (Acer Platanoides) A large rounded tree. Foliage dense, dark green, smooth, glossy; turns yellow in the fall. One of the best and longest lived, for street, park or garden.

5—7 feet, each, $0.50; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (Acer Saccherinum) The White Maple is a large, fast-growing tree. Very attractive. Should be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples and cut out when the latter have attained a good size.

5—7 feet, each, $0.20; per bundle of 10, $1.75; per 100, $12.00

MAPLE, SUGAR (Acer Saccharum) The Hard or Rock Maple is the best park, shade and street tree of all. Beautiful dark green foliage which turns red and yellow in the autumn. Moderately fast growing, but hardy, vigorous and long-lived.

5 — 7 feet, each, $0.50; per bundle of 10, $4.25; per 100, $38.00

POPLAR, CAROLINA (P. Carolinensis) Fastest growing tree; slender, sometimes one hundred feet tall. Shiny, bright green leaves. Best for crowded districts of large cities, and as a quick shade tree. Sometimes called "The Sudden Sawlog." Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid states.

3 — 5 feet, each, $0.20; per bundle of 10, $1.75; per 100, $12.00

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (Populus Nigra Italica) One of the most striking and picturesque trees grown. A tall narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to a hundred feet straight up. The tall spire-shaped tops are landmarks in almost every populated region from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian frontier to the Mexican boundary. Longer lived than the Carolina Poplar. Bright glossy green leaves. Used as a windbreak as it does not spread out, also extensively planted to prevent blowing of sand in the western country. It is of special value in landscape work where it is planted to relieve monotonous sky lines and increase the apparent height of hills.

3 — 5 feet, each, $0.25; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $15.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Oleaster) (**Elaeagnus Angustifolia**) The Russian Olive is a large shrub or small tree, twelve to twenty feet high — sometimes grows forty feet. It is a rapid, spreading grower when young, and will develop an immense head unless kept in shape by pruning.

The leaves are small, oval, shining silver. The glistening silvery foliage is very pleasing in contrast with the green of other trees. In blooming time it is covered with immense masses of little golden, honey-scented flowers, and the bees fairly swarm over them. The fruit is oval, yellow, covered with scales. The Russian Olive is the best tree known for the semi-arid regions. It will stand more heat and drouth than any. It makes an ideal low, dense windbreak and hedge. Sometimes called the candle tree. Very hardy.

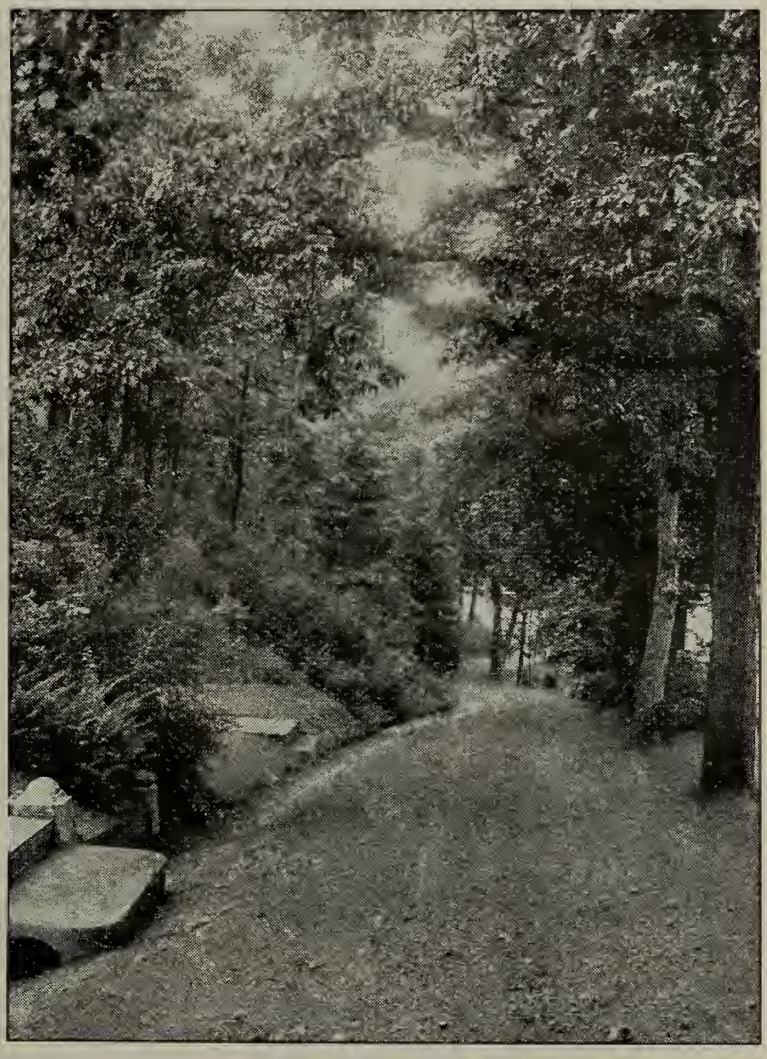
2 — 3 feet, each, $0.25; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $15.00

STAGHORN SUMAC (**Rhus Typhina**) This is a typical Sumac except that it forms a small tree 20 to 30 feet tall. Its beauty has been overlooked by planters; fits in wherever a large shrub or small upright tree is wanted for planting, the rich green fern-like foliage giving a typical effect. The foliage turns a brilliant flaming red in the fall, very conspicuous and beautiful. After the foliage is gone, the long clusters of small, round, crimson red fruit covered with velvety hairs, remain during the entire winter. Hardy; grows very fast. Prefers sunlight. See page 139 under shrubs for the low growing form of sumac.

3 — 5 feet each 40c; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00

SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN (ORIENTAL PLANE) (**Platanus Orientalis**) A large, round headed, wide spreading tree, regularly formed, usually with a short heavy trunk. A beautiful and majestic shade tree. Grows eighty feet tall. Good for all soils, even water side, and a very good street and avenue tree. Succeeds where others fail. More shapely and better tree than the American Plane. Bright green, five pointed leaves. Hardy.

5 — 6 feet, each, $0.40; per bundle of 10, $3.50; per 100, $30.00



Making a City Residence district look like the Country

The trees and shrubs along this driveway give a natural "woodsy" atmosphere to what is really a thickly settled suburban district. The shrubs (Barberry, Deutzia, Spirea, Sumac, etc.) not only provide blooms and color for the entire season, but also help to conceal the buildings and give the appearance of distance and extent.

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

Decorative Shrubs and Plants

How many times have you seen a cozy little home nestling among its vines, flowers, trees, and stretches of open lawn, and noticed that by itself it is only a plain little house, but the flowers and shrubs about it seemed to make it a part of its surroundings and — a home. It shows good taste and thoughtful attention, although not necessarily the expenditure of much money.

Planting is like painting a picture and the trees and shrubs are your colors. The rules for successful planting are simple and few. Plant the outer border of your place heavily with masses of dense, rather tall growing shrubbery, giving a distinct outline and form to your property. Keep the taller growing plants well back, then the medium growing and next the low growing at the inner edge, forming a dense rounding mass of shrubbery which gradually meets the lawn. Plant rounding masses of shrubbery in the corners as well as along the boundary line. Avoid too many straight lines and geometrical angles. Have a number of different kinds of plants, but enough of one type in a place, to produce a definite effect of rich shade, color, flower or fruit. Use vines and shrubs, not to display their own characters, but to mask sharp lines of buildings and as a frame for distant views.

The Wrong Way

Everything is neat but stiff; well kept but poorly planned. The mass of shrubbery at the right of the door is overgrown and appears out of place. The round flower bed, and formal "shoe button" shrubs spoil the unity of the planting. Each plant does not do its part to make a complete and beautiful picture. The vine on the porch is the one attractive feature

Around the house have open stretches of lawn. It is especially important to keep small yards open. A small yard properly planted around the outer edges will appear larger than it really is. Don't scatter single isolated shrubs all over the lawn. Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn. However, this may be done on the large spacious lawn where nothing is more desirable than groups of shade trees, or single specimens placed a little to one side of the house where shade is needed.

Plant climbing vines on the porches and arbors. Equal numbers of the Dorothy Perkins rose, honeysuckle and Japanese clematis can be planted on the same porch, giving a succession of bloom. Plant the medium and small growing shrubs, roses, peonies and phlox in masses around

Decorative Shrubs

The Right Way

Truly beautiful, natural and harmonious. It looks as if it "just happened"—but it didn't—it took careful planning. The numerous large trees are placed where they form a background for the house and lawn, and give the appearance of distance and extent. And the single old veteran on the left, standing guard at the entrance of the home, shows how trees may also be planted close in—but note that the wide, grassy lawn is not disfigured by scattering "shoe button" shrubs all over it. The only shrubs on the lawn are two just to the left of the walk, placed there so that a slight curve in the walk can be made around them, breaking what would have been a straight, stiff line to the porch. The walk then curves gracefully to the right along the highest ground, keeping close to the shrubbery border.

And see how the low-growing rugosas, barberries and deutzias are planted at the outer edge of the mass of shrubbery, then the higher growing philadelphus, and snowball set farther back, nearly hiding the evergreens behind them. These fit in so nicely as to be hardly noticeable in the summer—but they show a warm and comforting green in winter when everything else is bare.

Effective masses of Spirea Van Houttei and Hydrangea are placed at the corners and near the foundation, making the house look as if it "belongs there." The touch of Boston Ivy on the brick work to the right of the porch is good, as is also the climbing rose at the corner of the porch. Of the many shrubs, vines and trees planted not one stands out like a museum specimen on exhibition. They all blend together and form a part of the home picture which becomes dearer and more beautiful each year.

the corners of the house and to hide the foundation, and in the corners of the porches and curves and corners of the walks. Always select the dainty, more refined flowers for planting where they will be seen closely. Put the more rank growing flowers further in the background.

There are many different shades of green in leaves and combinations of colors in flowers which, when mixed, are exceedingly beautiful and interesting; while variation in bark color gives an entire new change after the leaves are off in the autumn.

A well planted succession of growing, blooming things about a house make it a home, and a never-ending source of pleasure, growing more beautiful and attractive every year.

Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn.

Don't scatter "shoe button" plants all over the lawn.

Don't have a round flower bed.

Don't have useless paths, isolated pergolas, iron seats, dogs, rabbits, deer or other imitations on the place.

Don't plant Cottonwood or Poplars unless you alternate with a good slow-growing tree with the intention of removing the fast-growing tree as soon as the other has developed.

Don't have terraces near the sidewalk. Grade the house to the walk line with an even slope if possible.

Don't try to establish grass on steep banks. Plant trailing vines which will take root as they go — Honeysuckle and Dorothy Perkins rose.

Don't plant shade trees closer than thirty feet apart.

Don't wait — DO SOMETHING.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus Syriacus) A large, single, bell-shaped white flower, somewhat resembling the hollyhock. Bush upright, grows eight to twelve feet tall. Prune in winter for profusion of bloom. Do not allow plant to run up, leaving base bare. Blooms late in summer when most other flowers are gone. A beautiful shrub for planting singly, in clumps or masses, or as a hedge. Set three feet apart. Hardy.

2 feet, each, $0.25; per bunch of 10, $2.00 per 100, $18.00

DEUTZIA LEMOINI A dense spreading shrub with many upright branches loaded with racemes or clusters of small double, white, bell-shaped flowers which appear early in the spring. A free bloomer, grows three to four feet tall. One of the hardiest and best for planting singly or in the shrubbery border.

2 — 3 feet, each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00

Althea, often called Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (Deutzia Crenata) This beautiful shrub is taller, more upright growing than the Deutzia Lemoini. Grows six to eight feet tall. Especially useful as a specimen shrub and as the background of shrubberies. Very large double white flowers with the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. Blooms in the early spring, May or June, about two weeks ahead of Deutzia Lemoini. The clean, bright foliage, and the great profusion in which the flowers are borne, makes this one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. Prune in summer just after they are through blooming, or when in leaf. Cut out old weakened canes. Plant about two feet apart each way. Succeeds in the shade.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

DOGWOOD (Siberian Red Osier) (Cornus Alba Siberica) This is one of the best and hardiest shrubs. Its smooth, straight stems are blood red, and for this reason it is especially desirable for planting in shrubberies for autumn and winter effects where a bit of bright color is wanted when everything else is gone. The graceful, pointed leaves are a dark green, taking on a brilliant fall color. Late in the season there are many clusters of small blue berries. Straight, upright growth; ten feet tall; thrives as well in shady places under large trees as in the sunny exposed situations; succeeds on any soil. Prune lightly in the winter or spring when the plants are dormant. Entirely cut out old, weakened canes. Plant two and one-half to three feet apart each way. The Siberian Dogwood is a shrub and should not be confused with the large white flowered Dogwood seen in the woods early in the spring.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Viburnum Opulus) A large bush, often growing twelve feet tall; resembles the common snowball to which it is closely related. A fast growing, spreading bush, suitable for either mass planting or for hedges. Blooms very early. It is not sterile like the snowball but has large loose clusters of berries which turn a bright red, like the cranberry, by the middle of July. The numerous clusters of berries hang on until the following spring and the color is very attractive during the winter, and they are not eaten by the birds. A very hardy native shrub. Prune in summer just after they are through blooming or when in leaf. Cut out old weakened canes.

3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH (Lonicera Morrowii) Bush Honeysuckle is to the shrubs what the Climbing Honeysuckle is to the vines. See page 142. It bears a great profusion of the beautiful typical Honeysuckle flowers early in the season during May and June, the flowers changing from white to a creamy yellow and are followed in August by large quantities of brilliant shining red berries which hang on the bush until winter. This with the wide spreading branches and the dense glossy, green foliage like that of the Climbing Honeysuckle, remaining until fall, makes the bush Honeysuckle not only one of the most beautiful but makes one of the best "all season" shrubs Especially suitable for planting in masses. Succeeds in the shade. Six feet tall; fast grower; hardy. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Entirely cut out old weakened canes. Plant two and one-half to three feet apart each way.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow) Beautiful foliage and huge white panicles of dense balls made up of many dainty flowers. Grows four to ten feet tall. Blooms in mid-summer. The earliest blooming hydrangea. Very hardy. Suitable for planting in mass or hedge; upright. Makes fast growth. Succeeds in the shade. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Cut out old weakened canes entirely.

2 feet, each, 35c; per bunch of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00

HYDRANGEA (H. Pan. Grandiflora) (Large flowered) Immense conical white flower, heads over a foot long which open late in summer and often last until frost, when they turn pink. Beautiful foliage. Average height, six to eight feet when grown. Most conspicuous in fall for shrubbery, hedge and lawn. Fast spreading grower. Prefers the sun. Prune severely in winter for quantity of flowers; less so for larger flower heads. Very hardy. Prune same as Hydrangea Aborescens Sterilis.

2 feet, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

JAPAN SNOWBALL (Viburnum tomentosum Plicatum) Japan Snowball is related to the common snowball but is a better shrub, especially for specimen planting. Flower heads are white, sterile, more rounded, and clearer; leaves crinkled and a deep green. Blooms a little later than common snowball. The best white large flowered summer shrub. Grows eight feet tall and can be trained on walls. Hardy. Prune in summer just after they are through blooming or when in leaf, Cut out old weakened canes.

2 feet, each, 35c; per bunch of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00

JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER (Kerria Japonica) The best yellow flowered shrub. Bears a bright profusion of yellow flowers which first appear in early May and June in great abundance and continue throughout the entire summer — resemble single roses. Slender, graceful, drooping branches. Broad spreading shrub with many short branches and twigs, which retain their green color throughout the winter. It is especially suited for planting as a border shrub and as a specimen; grows in any good garden soil, does well in sunlight but even better in partial shade; an old garden favorite; grows four to eight feet tall. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Entirely cut out old weakened canes. Plant two feet apart each way.

1 to 2 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00

PRAIRIE ROSE (Rosa Setigera) We are describing this rose here because it is most beautiful and useful as a shrub for border planting, screens, etc. Large, single, dull rose-colored flowers 1½ inches across, borne in big clusters; latest bloomer of all; flowering in July and August. followed by red seed pod; light green foliage; has only three leaflets hence is known as the Bramble Leaf Rose; very vigorous, grows six feet tall, forms a large, dense, spreading bush, absolutely hardy and suited to all conditions from Ontario and Wisconsin to Texas and Florida. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Entirely cut out old weakened canes. Plant 2 feet apart each way.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100 $18.00

ROSA RUGOSA Used largely as a shrubbery rose. See page 148.

SNOWBERRY
(Symphoricarpus Racemosus) Has small pink flowers in May, but it is the charming green foliage with the beautiful clusters of snow-white berries which hang until late in the winter that has made it popular everywhere. Grows about four to five feet tall. Spreading bush; succeeds in the shade. Stands severe trimming and can be used for a small hedge. Very hardy. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Cut out old weakened canes entirely.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

Snowberry

SNOWBALL
(Viburnum Opulus Sterile) An old-time favorite, large, round balls of little white flowers just as popular to-day as ever. Grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June. Very Hardy. Prune same as Japan Snowball.

2 to 3 feet, each, 20c; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00

SPIREA, SNOW GARLAND
(Spiraea Thunbergii) We offer this as the smallest, daintiest shrub of them all. It is beautiful everywhere but is especially suited to planting at the outer margin of shrubberies as well as along the walks and wherever it will have close inspection. The little pure white flowers are borne in loose clusters along the slender arching branches, making them perfectly white, hence the name "Snow Garland." Blooms early in April and May. Foliage is a feathery, bright silver green, attractive at all times, but especially so in the autumn when it turns to brilliant shades of orange and scarlet; hangs late. Ideal for low growing graceful hedges, also desirable for seaside planting; hardy. One to three feet tall. Fast grower. Prefers the sun. Prune scarcely any; take out the weakened branches in the summer after the blooming season is past. Plant one to two feet apart each way.

1 to 2 feet, each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00

SPIREA
(S. Van Houttei) The best of all the spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South and West. Its graceful drooping branches laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could only plant one shrub, that one should be spirea. For shrubbery border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy. Prune same as Snowberry.

2 to 3 feet, each, 20c; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00.

Spirea Van Houttei (most graceful)—The one best shrub

Hydrangea P. G.—Good for planting alone or in masses

SUMAC (Rhus Glabra) The Sumac is one of our most beautiful as well as the most satisfactory native shrubs. The American people are using more hardy, vigorous native plants to the exclusion of the tender, delicate, foreign kinds. Sumac can be used in rocky places, steep embankments where other shrubs will not thrive. The many small, dark green leaflets are borne on each long leaf stem. This rich fern-like foliage with a spreading top gives a very tropical effect to the shrubbery border. The flowers borne in June are followed by long, tapering, crimson fruit clusters on the ends of the branches. These clusters are made up of the small, round fruits covered with velvety hairs. They retain their bright coloring through the autumn and winter after the foliage has gone. The foliage turns a bright flaming red in the autumn. Extreme hardiness and adaptability make the Sumac one of the most desirable shrubs; grows ten to fifteen feet tall. Spreading, fast grower. Prefers the sun. Pruning: gives best results if they are cut back almost annually quite to the ground, allowed to sprout fresh from the stools. Plant two and one-half to three feet apart each way.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

SUMAC (Rhus Aromatica) The Aromatic Sumac is a hardy native shrub with a fragrant, woodsy odor. The flowers are borne in short clusters or spikes before the leaves appear. Has thick, dark foliage which turns to a rich crimson in the fall of the year, and the long clusters of small, coral red berries remain on the bush throughout the winter. Grows three to eight feet tall, but has a low spreading habit, and especially good for planting at the edge of larger shrubbery masses and under trees. It thrives everywhere and with the other varieties of Sumac is being sold more each year. The Sumacs are being planted for their beauty and fitness, as people come to recognize the superiority of our native plants over many of the less vigorous foreign kinds which have only their costliness to recommend them.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00.

SUMAC (Staghorn) Tall growing. See under Trees, page 133.

SWEET SHRUB or CAROLINA ALLSPICE (Calycanthus Floridus) Flowers are dark, dull red, double and have a peculiar sweet odor that is very pleasant. Blooms in June and at intervals throughout the summer. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich. Upright. Grows three to six feet tall. Hardy. One of the most desirable shrubs. Succeeds in the shade. Prune in summer after blooming or when in leaf. Cut out old weakened canes.

Sweet Shrub (Calycanthus)

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers with yellow stamens at the center. Resembles the orange blossom. Deliciously fragrant. Upright growth seven to ten feet tall. For hedge screen, or planting in masses. Hardy. Prune lightly in winter or spring when plants are dormant. Cut out old weakened canes entirely. Succeeds in the shade.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

WEIGELA ROSEA (D. florida) (Rose-colored) Rose-colored flowers, trumpet-shaped like the honeysuckle, coming in long, graceful sprays. Blooms after the lilacs. The best flowering shrub of its season. Does well in the shade and under big trees. Grows where others fail. Free from insects and diseases. Grows about six feet tall. Hardy. Upright. Great adaptability. Cut old wood to ground. Necessary in every shrubbery border, large or small. Also see the Barberry, Japan Quince and Privet described under "Hedge Plants," page 143. Especially fine for hedges and massed shrubbery planting.

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

William P. Stark Nurseries
Buy Direct
Stark City, Mo.

Weigela Rosea—One of the best
Succeeds in the shade

Syringa (Mock Orange) —For hedges
or the shrubbery border

WHITE FRINGE (Chionanthus Virginica) The White Fringe is used as a shrub; grows eight to ten feet tall although on a moist soil it may sometimes be forced to make a growth of thirty feet. Forms an open, spreading bush. Large, oblong, thick, leathery leaves, dark green color makes it especially handsome for planting singly as a specimen shrub. Blooms in the spring. Flowers are borne in large, showy clusters, quite fragrant and attractive. One of the best shrubs. Hardy. Prune same as Philadelphus Coronarius.

2 feet, each, 35c; per bunch of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00

Lilacs

The old-fashioned purple lilac has a delicious fragrance that haunts the memory from one blooming season to another. None of our shrubs have been as highly developed under cultivation as has the lilac. The best new varieties have immense clusters of large plumes laden with sweetness. Some are double, some single, and the white, reddish purple, and blue varieties lend themselves to many color schemes.

The lilac grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has rich beautiful green foliage free from insects. It can be used in many ways; for hedges, masses, for hiding objectionable sights, and when planted alone it makes a good bush which improves with age and bears more blooms each year. The cut flowers from the improved varieties find a ready sale on the city markets.

The old flower clusters should be removed and the pruning done on Lilac as soon as they are through blooming, as the bloom buds for next year form late the preceding summer.

LILAC, Old-fashioned purple (S. Vulgaria) Too well known to need description here. Grows eight to ten feet tall. Upright. Hardy. Suitable for mass or hedge.

3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

LUDWIG SPATH Long plumes of single, perfectly formed, little flowers of a dark reddish purple. The inside of the flower is darker than the outside, showing beautiful contrasting shadows. Blooms in May or June. Upright; 6 to 8 feet tall. Hardy.

3 to 4 feet, each, 45c; per bundle of 10, $4.00; per 100, $35.00

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY Large trusses of plumes. The dainty little flowers are double and of exceeding purity and whiteness. The best of all the whites. Blooms in May or June. Upright; 6 to 8 feet tall. Hardy.

3 to 4 feet, each, 45c; per bundle of 10, $4.00; per 100, $35.00

PRESIDENT GREVY A light blue. Double. The trusses are unusually large and perfect. One of the rarest and best. Blooms in May or June. Upright, 6 or 8 feet tall.

3 to 4 feet, each, 45c; per bundle of 10, $4.00; per 100, $35.00

Climbing Vines

"To drape, to mantle, to conceal, to screen, to frame, to cover, to shade, to protect, to beautify, to transform — how may not vines be used? How could beautiful garden pictures be made without them? Lacking their grace and mellowing touch, many buildings would be intolerable eyesores, but with soft drapery over them their crudities are mercifully concealed. Shady pergolas, leafy arches, and pendant garlands from trees and over hedgerows make pictures complete in themselves."

PLANTING DIRECTIONS A complete set of special directions are sent with each order telling just how to care for the shipment, prepare the ground, prune, and set out the trees and shrubs included in your order. All the information you want, exactly what you want, at the time you want it.

BOSTON IVY (Ampelopsis Veitchii) This vine covers a multitude of ugly buildings and adds beauty to many others. It clings to walls by little adhesive disks and forms a dense mat-like foliage, spreading rapidly over walls, tall chimneys, foundations, or covering unsightly telephone and trolly poles. In the autumn it glows with colors as brilliant as the maple. It loses its leaves in winter, giving any dampness a chance to dry out. Wood and paint that have had the protection of its leaves all summer are found to be in better condition than the exposed parts. Should have covering the first winter after planting, after which it is hardy.

Each, $0.25; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $17.00

Clematis—Honey-sweet flowers followed by feathery seeds almost as beautiful. Foliage hangs until early winter. Hardy

Trumpet Vine—Flaming orange red and scarlet flowers—heavy foliage, quick grower.

CLEMATIS, Japanese (C. Paniculata) Dainty little star-shaped white flowers borne in clusters completely covering the upper part of the vine, giving off a rich honey fragrance that carries a great distance. The flowers are lasting and open late in summer, followed by the feathery seeds, which are very attractive. The deep, brilliant, leathery, green foliage is very dense and beautiful, often holding on until early winter. The vine is a rapid grower and will clothe large spaces quickly. Hardy.

Each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (Lonicera Japonica Halliana) Small trumpet-shaped flowers, a pure white which gradually changes to a light yellow. There is a powerful sweetness about them that is wonderfully pleasant to folks and humming-birds. Blooms in June and August and late fall. Vine is a dark, rich green that continues through the winter in some places and lasts until Christmas in the North. Fifteen feet. Hardy.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.30; per 100, $10.00

TRUMPET VINE
(Trumpet Honeysuckle)
Tecoma Radicans)

The Trumpet Vine is one of the most satisfactory vines known, and it has been truly named, for the flowers, which are borne in clusters at the tips of its many branches, have a marked resemblance to trumpets. They are about three inches long, and a striking orange red or scarlet color. It blooms from July to the end of the summer. The flowers are very attractive and the foliage has an even greater charm—a combination seldom found in any one vine. The leaves are made up of a number of small leaflets arranged along the stem, and the foliage is so heavy and luxuriant that it forms graceful masses, which are especially fine for covering fences, rock walls, banks, trellises. and tree trunks. The branches will cling to either wood or brick by means of little rootlets at the joints of the vine. The Trumpet vine with its rich, dark green foliage, and graceful habits, brings the atmosphere of the natural woods to your garden. It is hardy and a very fast grower, and will give results when planted in new places.

Each, 25c; per bunch of ten, $2.00; per 100, $17.00

WISTARIA, Japanese
(Wistaria Chinensis Multijuga)

The best permanent vine. A climbing tree in itself, often attaining great size and age. Can be trained on walls, arbors, etc., and is especially beautiful when the vine is growing over and through a live locust tree — the foliage and flowers resemble each other but the wistaria blooms later than the locust. The foliage is a light green. The delicate pea-like flowers are borne in clusters one to three feet long—several times longer than the old Chinese wistaria. This is the true Japanese wistaria, which is a beautiful purple. There are a hundred or more small flowers in one cluster. Blooms early with a second small crop of flowers in August. Thrives best when left severely alone. Don't prune; don't fertilize. Hardy.

Each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00

For other climbers, see under Roses.

Honeysuckle—Ideal climber for porches, arbors, fences. It will trail along the ground taking root as it goes and form a dense green mat which holds terraces in place and prevents open ditches washing out

Hedges

The hedge takes the place of a disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. There are hedges for all kinds of surroundings, straight, upright Altheas, or gracefully drooping Spirea as well as the closely clipped hedge of Privet or Japan Quince and the thorny Barberry.

BARBERRY JAPANESE (Berberis Thunbergii) Graceful arching twigs. Foliage coppery scarlet in the fall. Many decorative berries which hang on all winter. Three to three and one-half feet tall. Quick grower. Unusually hardy. Thrives north or south. Stands heavy shearing. The best low ornamental defensive hedge. Has many small thorns, but they will not tear the clothing. Succeeds in the shade.

2 feet, each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00; per 1000, $120.00

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica) Bright blooming scarlet flowers in May, and shiny green foliage. A close clipped hedge in bloom forms a wonderful pattern of scarlet and brilliant green colors. Grows six to seven feet tall. Has spreading thorny branches, making a strong defensive hedge. Best protective hedge and wind break for flower gardens. Stands pruning well. Very hardy. Prefers the sun.

2 feet, each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.25; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $95.00

PRIVET CALIFORNIA (Ligustrum Ovalifolium) Bright, smooth, leathery, green leaves, almost evergreen. Stands severest pruning; can be trained high or low, and sheared with impunity. Eight to ten feet. Free from disease and insect pests. Sometimes kills back to the ground in the North but grows again. The fastest growing and most popular hedge plant.

3 feet, each, $0.10; per bunch of 10, $0.90; per 100, $7.50; per 1000, $60.00

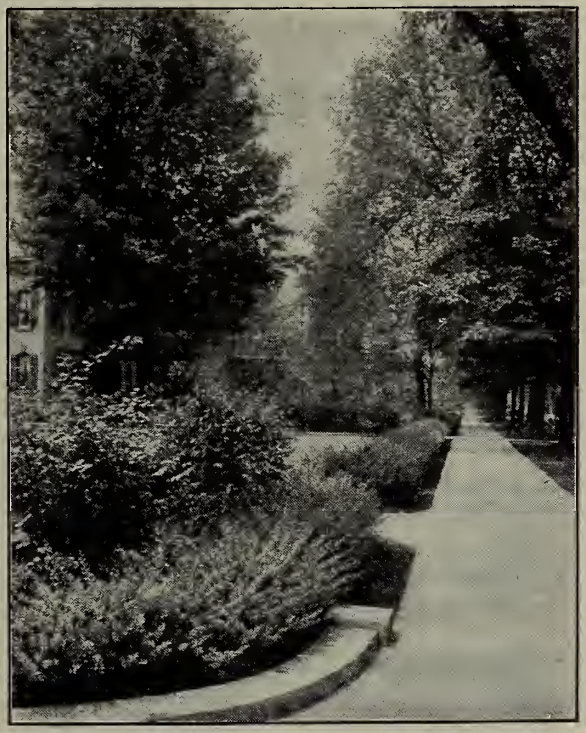
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI Best white flowered hedge. Very graceful. Good for informal gardens, as well as for formal effects, as it is graceful but does not run riot. Medium-sized plants are quoted for hedge planting.

1—2 feet, each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.25; per 100, $11.00; per 1000, $95.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Oleaster) (Elaeagnus Angustifolia) The Russian Olive described on page 133 is the ideal plant for tall hedges. Planted singly it is a small tree, but planted 2 to 4 feet apart in a hedge row it makes a dense, branching growth, forming a rounded solid mass of silvery green foliage 10 to 12 feet tall. The growth is very bushy and compact, and makes a uniform regular hedge. It is also used as a windbreak along with taller growing trees, as its dense growth fills in the space next to the ground, which the taller trees leave open. For a windbreak see page 130.

2 to 3 feet, each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.75; per 100, $12.00

There are many other plants which make attractive hedges but should not be sheared as heavily as the Barberry, Privet, or Japan Quince. The following all make graceful decorative hedges: Althea, Deutzia, Lilac, Hydrangea, Syringa, Snowball, Weigela, Hibiscus and Snowberry. Also such roses as Conrad F. Meyer, the Rugosas, Dorothy Perkins and the Persian Yellow.



Barberry Hedge—Elms along the avenue. Hard maple next to house. Deutzia massed in the corner. Lawn left open

The Rose — Queen of Flowers

Flowers of rarest beauty, the most varied forms, and the sweetest perfumes. They may be had now from frost to frost in one glorious succession. The hardy Japanese Rugosas open before the others awake. Then the old-fashioned Persian Yellow followed by a host of hybrid perpetuals (H. P.) which make June the "Month of Roses." After the H. P.'s (which really are not perpetuals) comes the hardy new race of Hybrid Teas (H. T.) which have the hardiness of the hybrid perpetuals, and the refined fragrant and delicate beauty of the Teas, and what is most wonderful of all, they possess the Teas' habit of blooming freely and continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Such loveliness as theirs is worth many times over the care of cultivation and of providing deep, fertile, well-drained beds, in a sunny, sheltered spot, free from the ravaging roots of near-by shade trees which would rob the roses of the rich fertility that should be stored in the soil in greatest abundance for their benefit.

ANNIE MULLER (Pol. H.) **(Border and bedding rose)** Brilliant, shining pink flowers, medium size (twice as large as Baby Rambler). The bush is more attractive, spreading and a larger, stronger grower than the Baby Rambler. It is a constant and profuse bloomer being covered with flowers all summer long. The old flowers drop off without in any way detracting from the appearance of the bush. It is the ideal "Baby" rose for borders and beds. Can be transplanted to a pot in the fall and taken in the house where it will continue to bloom all winter, adding a cheery bit of red and green color to the room. Prune lightly. An improved Baby Rambler — superior in every way. Hardy.

One Year	**Each, $0.20;**	**per bunch of 10, $1.70;**	**per 100, $15.00;**	**per 1000, $140.00**
Two Year	**Each, $0.30;**	**per bunch of 10, $2.50;**	**per 100, $22.00;**	**per 1000, $200.00**

CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.) **(For cut flowers or bedding)** Clear satiny pink. Large, exquisitely formed buds which open up full and substantial. Blooms profusely all summer and fall, free grower, extra vigorous. One of the most beautiful and best H. T.'s; sweetly perfumed; hardier than La France. Ideal for the rose bed. The Caroline Testout is one of the best of the best. We want particularly to recommend it to you. Prune lightly. The Caroline Testout is the rose which made Portland, Oregon, famous as the Rose City.

One Year	**Each, $0.25;**	**per bunch of 10, $2.00;**	**per 100, $18.00;**	**per 1000, $160.00**
Two Year	**Each, $0.40;**	**per bunch of 10, $3.20;**	**per 100, $29.00;**	**per 1000, $270.00**

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (Pol. H.) **(For border and bedding)** Flesh, pink, with a deeper pink at the center. Medium size. Many small dainty petals. Continuous and profuse bloomer. Erect growing. A fine rose for borders, beds and planting in pots. Prune by thinning canes. Hardy.

One Year	**Each, $0.25;**	**per bunch of 10, $2.00**
Two Year	**Each, $0.40;**	**per bunch of 10, $3.20**

One Year	**per 100, $18.00;**	**per 1000, $160.00**
Two Year	**per 100, $29.00;**	**per 1000, $270.00**

COCHET See under Maman Cochet page 147. (The hardiest and best tea rose.)

CONRAD F. MEYER (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding and shrubbery) Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for extreme North where others are too tender.

Caroline Testout

Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew. Best hybrid Rugosa. Do not prune, except to remove old canes.

One Year **Each, $0.15;**
per bunch of 10, **$1.30;**
per 100, $12.00; **per 1000, $110.00**

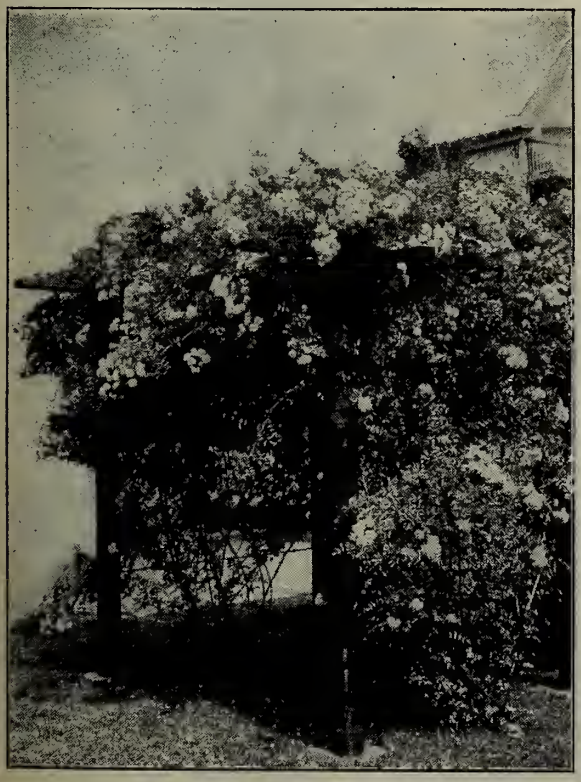
Two Year **Each, $0.25;**
per bunch of 10, **$2.00;**
per 100, $18.00; **per 1000, $160.00**

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large trusses or clusters of bright, medium-sized, semi-double, crimson flowers. The most popular climber for walls, porches and trellises. Unusually vigorous and hardy. Cut out weak canes as they get older.

One Year **Each, $0.15**
per bunch of 10, **$1.30**
per 100, $12.00; **per 1000, $110.00**

Two Year **Each, $0.25**
per bunch of 10, **$2.00**
per 100, $18.00; **per 1000, $160.00**

Conrad F. Meyer—Beautiful pink. Delightfully fragrant. Vigorous and one of the most hardy



Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful leathery green foliage which hangs until winter

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell pink flowers which after a time fade to a deep rose; very double; petals prettily rolled back and crinkled, with a refinement and charm that appeals to everyone. Flowers in large, loose clusters. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more elegant, larger and somewhat fragrant.

The foliage is small, dainty, and a dark glossy green, hangs late, almost evergreen. The vines twine around their support with grace that is found in no other climber, and are beautiful with or without bloom. By far the best climbing rose. An unusually vigorous grower. A three year old vine at Stark City made forty feet growth; Can be planted in rows and cut back to form a hedge, or trained over fences and trellises. Cut out old canes. Hardy.

One Year **Each, $0.15; per 10, $1.30;**
per 100, $12.00; **per 1000, $110.00**

Two Year **Each, $0.25; per 10, $2.00;**
per 100, $18.00; **per 1000, $160.00**

Prince Camille de Rohan

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For cut flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet crimson. Rich, shapely buds; soft velvety petals. Fragrant. The "General Jack" is a celebrated, all-round rose. Prune hard. Very hardy.

One Year	Each, $0.20;	per bunch of 10, $1.70
Two Year	Each, $0.30;	per bunch of 10, $2.50
One Year	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two Year	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $200.00

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Virginia R. Coxe) (H. Ben) (For cut flowers, shrubs or hedge) Dazzling bright scarlet. Fragrant. Produces flowers in clusters. One of the best dark red roses for continuous and profuse bloom. Forms beautiful contrast planted near Snow Queen — see page 148. Rank, vigorous grower. Plant far apart. Prune by thinning canes. Hardy.

One Year	Each, $0.25;	per bunch of 10, $2.00;	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Two Year	Each, $0.40;	per bunch of 10, $3.20;	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $270.00

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.) (Cut flowers) Ivory white, large, superb buds, full double blossoms. Very fragrant. A strong, sturdy grower. Blooms from early spring to late frost. The ideal white rose for cut flowers. Prune medium. Hardy.

One Year	Each, $0.25;	per bunch of 10, $2.00
Two Year	Each $0.40;	per bunch of 10, $3.20
One Year	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $160.00
Two Year	per 100, $29.00;	per 1000, $270.00

MAGNA CHARTA (H. P.) (For bedding and cutting) Bright pink, suffused with crimson. Very large, well shaped buds and full bloom flowers. Showy. Sweet. Strong growing bush and one of the most constant blooming H. P.'s. Prune moderately. Very hardy.

One Year	Each, $0.20;	per bunch of 10, $1.70
Two Year	Each, $0.30;	per bunch of 10, $2.50
One Year	per 100, $15.00;	per 1000, $140.00
Two Year	per 100, $22.00;	per 1000, $200.00

Gruss an Teplitz

Magna Charta

Snow Queen

Marshall P. Wilder

MAMAN COCHET (T.) The Queen of roses. **(For cut flowers)** Rich, rosy, coral-pink. Broad, graceful, recurved, shell-like petals. Large, exquisitely tapering buds of rare fragrance. Most profuse and continuous bloomer, and the hardiest of all the "tea" roses which are only fairly hardy as a class.

North of St. Louis and Philadelphia the Cochets should be protected by wrapping the tops in heavy paper or straw and raking leaves six or eight inches high around the base. Put enough dirt on the leaves to hold them in place. The delight of the beautiful and continuous bloom pays for the winter protection many times over. Prune lightly.

One Year Each, $0.25; per 10, $2.00
One Year per 100, $18.00; 1000, $160.00
Two Year Each, $0.40; per 10, $3.20
Two Year per 100, $29.00; 1000, $270.00

Maman Cochet — Most beautiful rosy pink. Continuous bloomer. Best tea rose

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) (Synonym — Alfred Colcomb) (For cut flowers) Deep dark red. Large perfect flowers. A clean, vigorous grower and a remarkably constant bloomer for its class. Fragrant. Strong grower. Prune back hard. Hardy.

One Year Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.70; per 100, $15.00; per 1000, $140.00
Two Year Each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $200.00

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) (For bedding in masses, and cut flowers) Bright, clear pink. The largest rose of all; for this reason, and because of its many petals, it is often called the "Peony Rose." Fragrant. Continuous bloomer. A strong, tall grower, almost thornless. Very hardy. Prune heavily.

One Year Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.70; per 100, $15.00; per 1000, $140.00
Two Year Each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00; per 1000, $200.00

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Briar) (For shrubbery planting) Deep, golden yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Seen in old-fashioned gardens; beloved by our grandmothers. Blooms very early. Old vines should be pruned very little except to take out weak canes. The head should be well thinned; canes left for flowering should not be pruned. Hardy wherever man tills the soil.

One Year Each, $0.25; per bunch of 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $160.00
Two Year Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $29.00; per 1000, $270.00

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN (H. P.) (Synonym — La Rosiere) (For bedding and cutting) Deep velvety crimson. The shadows on the large, graceful, recurved petals are almost black. The rose is such a dark crimson maroon that it is generally called "The Black Rose." Best dark rose. Fragrant and a free bloomer. The bush is large and a vigorous grower. Very hardy. The flowers will appear better during the hot months if shaded during the heat of the afternoon. Prune moderately hard.

One Year Each, $0.25; per bunch of 10, $2.00 per 100, $18.00; per 1000, $160.00
Two Year Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20 per 100, $29.00; per 1000, $270.00

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese) (For shrubbery and hedges) There are two of the Rugosas, one purplish red and the other white. The flowers are large, single, with broad graceful petals. The best roses for ornamental hedge and as shrubs. The flowers are followed by clusters of large, orange red "hips" or seed pods. The bush is

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heavy, dense, four to five feet tall. The dark, rich, leathery foliage, oddly wrinkled and shiny, is beautiful in itself. Hardy as oaks, remarkably free from insects and other pests. Can be planted near the seaside and in the extreme north where others fail. However, it should be used on the lawn and in shrubbery masses as a shrub. Do not prune except to remove bark-bound canes.

Rosa Rugosa—Use as an ornamental shrub in borders and on the lawn

One Year	Each, $0.15;	per bunch of 10, $1.30	
Two Year	Each, $0.25;	per bunch of 10, $2.00	
One Year.	per 100, $12.00;	per 1000, $110.00	
Two Year	per 100, $18.00;	per 1000, $160.00	

SNOW QUEEN (Frau Karl Druschki) (H. P.) Pure snow white with faintly tinted shadows. **(For bedding and cut flowers)** Very large, tapering buds which open well. Blooms off and on throughout the season. The fairest of all the white roses, justly called the "White American Beauty." Remarkably vigorous, tall grower. Plant three feet apart — often grows four to five feet first year. Undoubtedly the best and largest white rose. Very hardy. Prune moderately.

One Year	**Each, $0.20;**	**per bunch of 10, $1.70;**	**per 100, $15.00;**	**per 1000, $140.00**
Two Year	**Each, $0.30;**	**per bunch of 10, $2.50;**	**per 100, $22.00;**	**per 1000, $200.00**

WM. R. SMITH (H. T.) (For cutting and bedding) Creamy-white with shadings of pink. Large, full, beautifully formed, tapering buds on long stems. Has the good qualities of its parents, Kaiserine Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. The bush is extra vigorous, branching and a profuse bloomer. Firm, glossy foliage. The best rose of all for cut flowers. Prune lightly. Hardy with light protection.

One Year	**Each, $0.25;**	**per bunch of 10, $2.00;**	**per 100, $18.00;**	**per 1000, $160.00**
Two Year	**Each, $0.40;**	**per bunch of 10, $3.20;**	**per 100, $29.00;**	**per 1000, $270.00**

Special Rose Collections

We are making the following collections for those who want the very best roses. These are the larger size bushes, and will give a good lot of bloom the first season they are planted.

$2.00 COLLECTION No. 40 BEST HARDY ROSES is made up of hardy varieties, especially suited for the more northern states, but are suited to all parts of the country. It includes:

Conrad F. Meyer, beautiful pink, one of the hardiest grown.
Crimson Rambler, climbing rose, large clusters of brilliant crimson flowers.
Dorthy Perkins, climbing rose. Beautiful pink flowers.
Magna Charta, bright pink, large; strong grower.
Prince Camille de Rohan. This is the best of the very dark red roses.
Snow Queen, pronounced by everyone the best white rose.

$2.00 COLLECTION No. 41 BEST EVERBLOOMING ROSES This is made up of the hardier Teas and Hybrid Tea roses which will bloom constantly throughout the entire summer. North of Philadelphia they should be wrapped to protect them against winter injury.

Clothilde Soupert, beautiful pink; a mass of bloom throughout the entire season.
Pink Cochet. This has long tapering buds, especially suited for cutting.
White Cochet, like the Pink only white in color.
William R. Smith, strong, vigorous grower, creamy-white.

The Hardy Perennials

Peony Iris Phlox

"Hardy perennials" are plants of permanent beauty; they will pretty nearly take care of themselves. Their culture is refreshingly easy compared with "tender" annuals whose seed must be sown every spring — often under glass or indoors; or with the culture of tender flowers which are killed root and branch by the first frost. Plant the peony, the phlox and the iris. They merely go to sleep in the autumn, preparing for a more glorious and lovelier resurrection each succeeding spring.

They were the favorites in the old-fashioned gardens, because the pioneer gentlewomen had too much to do, weaving and sewing, churning and baking for their large families, to care for a garden of tender plants which had to be renewed each spring. But how different are the peony, the phlox and the iris of to-day from the forms seen in the old-fashioned gardens. What greater wealth of color and abundance of bloom. What a number of different and exquisite forms, so changed and multiplied that any relation to the old-fashioned flowers seems almost impossible — but the relation is there, for they at least retain the old-fashioned hardiness and vigor, producing more abundant blooms and multiplying as they grow older.

Peony

The peony is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the extreme far North require very little protection. Once established they become a permanent flower, and are practically free from diseases and insects. They are ideal for cut flowers; are used by the carload on Memorial Day and are often cut at the proper time and held in storage a month for this day, and for decorative purposes at weddings, and celebrations. Many people near the larger towns and cities add to their incomes every year by selling cut flowers from a few clumps of peonies in their back yard at 75c to $1.00 per dozen.

COURONNE D'OR (Crown of Gold) White, reflecting yellow, with a ring of golden stamens bedded at the base of the central petals. A very large, full, well packed, solid flower; semi-double, superb form, late, fragrant. A good grower and reliable bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape. This is one of the very best peonies for every purpose.

Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

DELACHEI Large and full, deep purple crimson. The best dark colored, semi-double, pleasant odor; late mid-season. Strong grower and profuse bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape.

Each, 40c; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

DORCHESTER Beautiful light clear pink, creamy center, perfectly double, rose-shaped bloom. Sweet scented. Late. Very profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

Each, 40c; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS Pure white, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur white collar. Very fragrant. Of all the peonies none are so exquisite as the Duchesse de Nemours in the half open state. Early bloomer; long stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

FELIX CROUSSE Brilliant ruby red with flame-colored center. Large compact ball-shaped flower. Fragrant; mid-season. Free bloomer. Extra good for cut flowers and for landscape.

Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

Peony Roots

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FESTIVA MAXIMA Pure white, usually with a few of the central petals tipped with drops of carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. A very vigorous grower with flowers on long, stiff stems. The best of all the whites. Keeps well. Most profitable for cut flowers, and a great flower for the garden.

Each, 40c; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

JEANNE d' ARC (Joan of Arc) Soft delicate pink with light "yellow-white" center, spotted with carmine, a charming combination. Fragrant. Sure, profuse bloomer. Very good for cut flowers. The best and most popular tri-colored peony. Mid-season.

Each, 40c; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

Festiva Maxima — Beautiful white with a spicy fragrance. The best peony

MADAME LEBON Very large, full, showy, compact bloom. Uniform color of bright cherry pink. Mid-season. Fine for cut flowers or landscape.

Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

NIGRICANS Dark uniform crimson. Globular compact bloom; showy. Mid-season. Good for cut flowers. Fine for landscape.

Each, $0.40; per bunch of 10, $3.20; per 100, $25.00

OFFICINALIS RUBRA Dark red. The old-fashioned "red piny." Very early. Good where a low growing early peony is needed for landscape work.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.70; per 100, $15.00

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark purplish red. Semi-rose shaped bloom. Very large. Strikingly beautiful. Moderately late. For landscape or cut flowers.

Each, $0.30; per bunch of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00

Jeanne d' Arc (tri-color)

Madame Lebon (pink)

Couronne d' Or (white)

The rarest beauty — for small expense and least care

Phlox Roots

Phlox

Lumineux — Glowing crimson. Truly it deserves the name "flame"

The phlox is a native of our western prairies. There were natural gardens of thousands of acres of wild phlox in this country before the white man ever saw it. They are used to the winds and heat of summer and the blizzards of winter. The improved, cultivated varieties show how much the gardener can do to assist nature in developing more radiant and graceful forms. Phlox means flame, and where else will you find the glowing brilliancy of a cluster of these charming flowers! And where is there a flower that will yield such a wealth of continuous bloom regardless of storms, heat or drouth, all through the middle of the hot summer?

BERANGER White, suffused with delicate rosy pink. Purplish red eye at the center. Tall. Fine for cut flowers. Hardy.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

ECLAIREUR Salmon scarlet. Large flower, with crimson eye surrounded with light halo. Withstands drouth. Medium height. A favorite everywhere. Hardy.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

FRAU VON LASSBURG Pure white. Immense flower. Exceedingly beautiful. The best white. Fine for cut flowers. Tall. Hardy.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

LUMINEUX Rosy magenta. Very profuse bloomer. Medium height. Hardy.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

RICHARD WALLACE White petals, tinted lavender, with crimson eye at the center of florets. Large florets, symmetrical crown; vigorous; continuous bloomer. One of the best for cut flowers. Tall. Hardy.

Each $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

ZOUAVE Brilliant red. The best red. Medium height. Hardy.

Each, $0.20; per bunch of 10, $1.50; per 100, $12.00

Richard Wallace — The hardiest

The Phlox is not only a very adaptable plant for shrubbery borders and flower beds, but is one of the best perennials for cut flowers. In many European cities the markets are supplied throughout the season with low priced flowers like the peony, the iris and phlox. You do not have to make a big investment in greenhouses. Just plant them and give good cultivation. Every market gardener, as well as many people living in the suburbs of cities, and farmers near cities should grow these perennials for the cut-flowers trade.

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Stark City, Mo.

Iris

The Rainbow Flower

The old-fashioned "Blue Flag" is the only form of the iris generally known. Its beauty has never been fully appreciated — perchance it has shown too great a willingness to thrive and bloom, free from all pests and diseases. Flowers are more often valued for their rarity.

The many newer and more wonderful forms have also been strangely neglected. They have a grace and beauty that is beyond description. Where else can such marvelous loveliness of form and harmonious tints be found — 'less it be among the orchids!

BLACK PRINCE Large conspicuous petals; beautiful dark purplish blue, finely veined with lighter shades. Medium size; flower stem, eighteen inches to two feet. Early blooming. Hardy.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00

FLAVESCENS Exquisite creamy-white blossoms on stalks, two to three feet tall. Long blooming season. Large size, sweet scented and fine for cut flowers.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00

MADAME CHEREAU A lovely white; all petals elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. A tall stately, queenly flower, one of the most beautiful of all. Large size; flower stalks, two to three feet. Long blooming season. Especially fine for cut flowers. Hardy.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00

SANS SOUCI The upright petals are canary yellow, veined with dove color; the drooping petals are interlaced and edged with a dull maroon. Very showy. Profuse bloomer. Small size. Hardy.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00

SIBERIAN BLUE Exquisite blue. Fine for cut flowers.

The Siberian Blue is of a different type. It has narrow, grassy-like foliage, with tall stems bearing small flowers. The upright petals are narrow, and almost straight. The drooping petals are broader, but dainty. Intense blue color. One of the best for cut flowers. Profuse bloomer. Extremely hardy and resistant to drouth.

Each, $0.15; per bunch of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00

San Souci

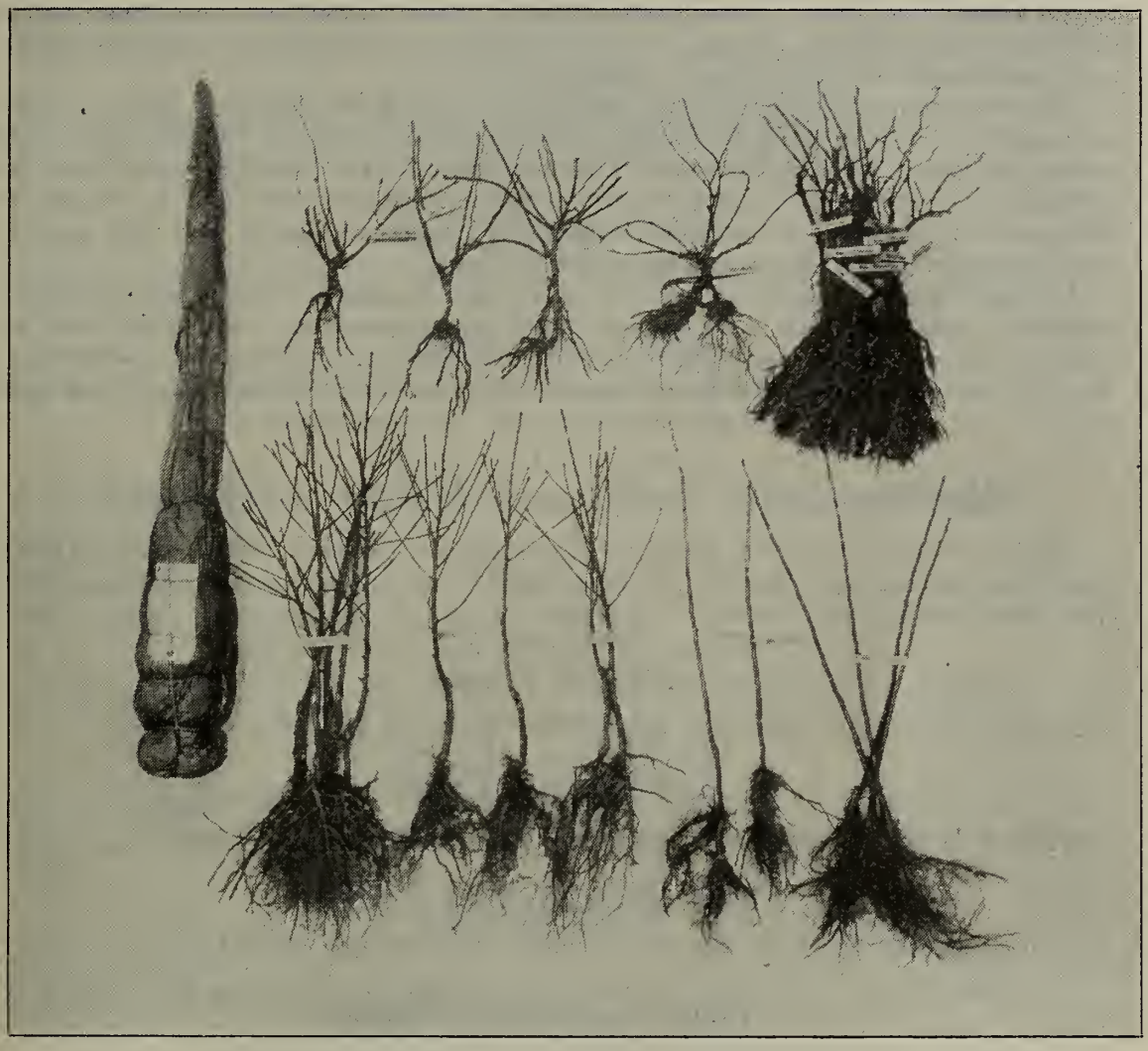
Madame Chereau

Flavescens

For cut flowers and mass planting. Exquisite beauty combined with hardiness and vigor

$5 Special Trial Collection Mailing Size Trees $5

Prepaid by Parcel Post



Special Collection BX, 33 Trees, Shrubs and Vines, Sent Prepaid by Parcel Post for $5.00

Peach

5 "J. H. Hale" (Medium)
1 Alton (Early)
1 Early Elberta (Medium)
1 Red Bird Cling (Extra Early)
1 Belle Georgia

Apple

4 Original Delicious (Winter)
1 Livland Raspberry (Summer)
1 Grimes Golden (Fall)

Grape

1 Agawam (Red)
1 Brighton (Red)
1 Lindley (Dark Red)
1 Concord (Black)
1 Diamond (Yellowish White)
3 Moore Early (Purplish Black)
1 Niagara (White)
1 Worden (Black)

Ornamentals

1 Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose
1 Conrad F. Meyer Rose
1 Crimson Rambler Rose
2 Spirea Van Houttei (Plant)
1 Green Ash
2 Boston Ivy

William P. Stark Trees and Plants by Parcel Post

The new parcel post service will do more for the fruit growers and fruit consumers, and lovers of flowers, than all the free seed ever sent out by Congressmen. Living trees and plants can be ordered direct — no agents — one-third to one-half cheaper, and the trees come promptly to you without any delay. Uncle Sam's service is prompt and efficient, no delays and no question of transportation charges. We pay the postage. Just send in your order and get your trees shortly on the next mail. Simple isn't it?

The trees and plants sent prepaid by parcel post are strong and vigorous. They are heavy, stocky and of the best grade, but smaller than the X size — they are "mailing size." The mailing size plants are well developed. They will grow and give satisfaction and make just as large and thrifty orchard trees and ornamental shrubs as the other sizes. In the past we have sent out a number of commercial orchards of this size to planters who were away off the railroads and unable to get trees by freight or express.

Mailing plants are packed in a special moss, the same as used by the government explorers in sending back new plants from Asia and other foreign countries. Around the moss is a layer of waxed paper which prevents drying out. Then the whole package is wrapped in heavy fiber craft paper, insuring the shipment reaching you in perfect condition. Send your order in now — you will be delighted with it in every way. We guarantee that.

Mailing Size Trees and Plants — Postpaid

Make out order for trees by parcel post on separate order sheet. Mark "Prepaid Parcel Post Order" at the top. Use the following prices for all prepaid parcel post orders. The order should be for $1.00 or more.

Apple Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 18c; per bundle of 10, $1.40; per 100, $12.00.**

Crabapple Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 19c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $13.00.**

Pear (Standard) Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 23c; per bundle of 10, $1.90; per 100, $17.00.**

Pear (Dwarf) Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00.**

Quince Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 28c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00.**

Peach Trees

Any variety in catalog except J. H. Hale:
Each, 17c; per bundle of 10, $1.35; per 100, $11.50.

J. H. Hale: **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00.**

Apricot Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 28c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $22.00.**

Plum Trees

Any variety in catalog except Endicott (Mammoth Gold):
Each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.10; per 100, $18.00.

Endicott (Mammoth Gold): **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00.**

Cherry Trees

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00.**

Grape

Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Diamond, Lindley, Moore Early, Niagara and Worden:
Each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $9.00.

Barry, Campbell Early, Delaware, Herbert, Woodruff and Wyoming Red:
Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.60; per 100, $13.50.

Blackberry Vines

Any variety in catalog: **Per bundle of 10, 75c; per bundle of 25, $1.50; per 100, $5.00.**

Dewberry Vines

Lucretia: **Per bundle of 10, 45c; per bundle of 25, 80c; per 100, $2.80.**

Raspberry Vines

Any variety in catalog: **Per bundle of 10, 75c; per bundle of 25, $1.50; per 100, $5.00.**

Currants

London Market, Red Cross, White Grape and Wilder:
Each, 10c; per bundle of 10, 80c; per 100, $6.00.

Black Naples and Perfection: **Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00.**

Gooseberry Plants

Downing and Houghton: **Each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.20; per 100, $10.00.**

Josselyn and Oregon Champion: **Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00.**

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal:
Per bundle of 10, 30c; per bundle of 25, 55c; per 100, $1.15; per 1000, $8.00.

Reading Giant:
Per bundle of 10, 55c; per bundle of 25, 90c; per 100, $2.25; per 1000, $16.00.

Rhubarb Plants

Myatt Linnaeus: **Each, 12c; per bundle of 10, $1.10; per 100, $9.00.**

Ornamental Trees

Black Walnut, Silver Leaf Maple, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar and Russian Olive:
Each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00.

Bechtel (Double Flowered Crab), Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, European White Birch, American. White Elm, Linden or Basswood, Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, and European Sycamore:
Each, 45c; per bundle of 10, $4.20; per 100, $40.00.

Shrubs

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.70; per 100, $23.00.**

Hedge Plants

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.70; per 100, $14.00.**

Lilac

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.20; per 100, $27.00.**

Climbing Vines

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 30c; per bundle of 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.00.**

Roses

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 25c; per bundle of 10, $2.20; per 100, $19.00.**

Peony

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 35c; per bundle of 10, $3.00; per 100, $25.00.**

Iris

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 15c; per bundle of 10, $1.00; per 100, $8.00.**

Phlox

Any variety in catalog: **Each, 20c; per bundle of 10, $1.50; per 100, $10.00.**

Strawberry Plants Packed for Parcel Post Shipment

We pack plants and trees to reach you in best condition whether they go by parcel post, express or freight. Strawberry plants are packed so the tops and leaves get a free circulation of air as shown above. Trees, on the other hand, are packed in air-tight packages, fully protected by sphagnum moss, waterproof paper and heavy craft fibre paper, so they carry immense distances without drying out.

Mark your order plainly "Prepaid Parcel Post Order" and use prices in Parcel Post list above. All orders for Parcel Post Shipment should be for $1.00 or more. Address your letter plainly to William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri.

Number of Trees or Shrubs Required to Set One Acre

1 ft. x 3 ft. 8 in.	11,880	10 ft. x 12 ft.	363
2 " x 3 " 8 "	5,940	12 " x 12 "	302
2 " x 5 "	4,356	12 " x 16 "	226
3 " x 3 "	4,840	16 " x 16 "	170
3 " x 6 "	2,420	18 " x 18 "	134
3 " x 8 "	1,815	20 " x 20 "	108
4 " x 4 "	2,722	20 " x 30 "	72
4 " x 6 "	1,185	24 " x 24 "	75
5 " x 5 "	1,742	25 " x 25 "	69
5 " x 8 "	1,089	30 " x 30 "	49
6 " x 6 "	1,210	32 " x 32 "	42
6 " x 8 "	907	34 " x 34 "	37
8 " x 8 "	680	36 " x 36 "	33
8 " x 10 "	544	38 " x 38 "	30
10 " x 10 "	435	40 " x 40 "	27

To determine the number of trees per acre for any given distance multiply the distance between the trees in the row by the width of the row. Take the resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. The resulting figures will give you the number of trees per acre.

For example: — To determine the number of trees, planted 30 x 30, required to set one acre: 30 x 30=900.

43,560÷900=49 trees per acre.

The Right Distance to Plant

Apple . . . . . 24 feet to 40 feet
Usual distance 32 feet to 40 feet

Apricot . . . . . 16 to 20 feet each way

Asparagus . . . . . 1 to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart

Blackberries . . . . . 3 to 5 feet between plants, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart

Catalpa, Black Locust, etc., for posts and timber . . . . . 8 to 10 feet each way

Cherry, Sour Sorts . . . . . 16 to 20 feet each way

Cherry, Sweet Sorts . . . . . 20 to 30 feet each way

Currant . . . . . 4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart

Gooseberries . . . . . 4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart

Grape . . . . . 8 to 12 feet each way
Many vineyardists plant grape vines 8 feet apart in the rows, with rows from 10 to 12 feet apart.

Hedge Plants . . . . . 1 to 2 feet apart

Mulberries . . . . . 25 to 30 feet each way

Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about two feet apart, hedge plants about one foot, other shrubs about ⅓ to ½ their height when full grown. See descriptions for height when grown.

Pecan and Walnut . . . . . 35 to 40 feet each way

Peach . . . . . 16 to 20 feet each way

Pear, Dwarf . . . . . 10 to 15 feet each way

Pear, Standard . . . . . 20 to 30 feet each way

Plum . . . . . 16 to 20 feet each way
On good soil, the strong growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 feet

Quince . . . . . 10 to 16 feet each way

Raspberries, Black . . . . . 3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart
Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 feet.

Raspberries, Red . . . . . 3 feet between plants, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart

Rhubarb . . . . . 3 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart

Strawberries (usual distance) . . . . 2 feet between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart

Express Shipments

Loading express shipments of trees direct into through express cars. No delay. No rehandling; you get your trees promptly and in perfect condition

Wells-Fargo & Company Express Office Located in Our Packing House

PROMPT SHIPMENT Our nursery offices are located in the packing-houses, and this, with the Wells-Fargo & Company Express office, which is also located in our packing-houses, enables us to ship out your order promptly. During the rush season we can pack and deliver orders to the trains the same day they are received.

CHEAP EXPRESS Everyone knows the advantages and quickness with which the Express Companies handle shipments; and now we are able to send many shipments by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. The express rate has been lowered to all parts of the country to meet the competition of the parcel post, so that a package of 35 pounds or less can go by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight.

The weight of 100 4 to 5 feet XX peach trees or 100 3 to 5 feet apple trees will average 35 to 50 lbs. The express rate from our packing house:—

To Washington, D. C.	is about $1.26 for 35 lbs.	which is about 20c less than freight
To New York City	" " 1.12 " " " " " "	30c " " "
To Cleveland, Ohio	" " .89 " " " " " "	50c " " "
To Chicago, Ill.	" " .80 " " " " " "	20c " " "
To St. Paul, Minn.	" " .98 " " " " " "	25c " " "
To Portland, Ore.	" " 2.41 " " " " " "	the same as freight
To San Francisco, Cal.	" " 2.43 " " " " " "	" " " "
To Los Angeles, Cal.	" " 2.40 " " " " " "	" " " "
To Denver, Col.	" " .98 " " " " " "	" " " "
To Dallas, Texas,	" " .69 " " " " " "	25c less than freight
To New Orleans, La.	" " .89 " " " " " "	the same as freight
To Birmingham, Ala.	" " .91 " " " " " "	15c less than freight

This makes the average cost of express transportation about 1c per tree. Smaller trees go for less. Larger trees cost a little more. This applies to orders of 100 trees or less. Big shipments of 1,000 trees or more are cheaper by freight. We make special prices on carload lots of trees, and it will pay cooperative associations, clubs and large planters to write for prices on car lots to be packed in bulk.

Planting Directions sent full with every order of trees, shrubs or plants. Tells how to prepare ground, how to care for trees on arrival, how to plant and prune.

Your Order

Insuring Your Success

The orchardist can judge the size and shape of a nursery tree, but he cannot tell from its appearance how a tree has been handled after it is grown. The orchardist must trust the nurseryman for the vitality which he cannot see. We feel that we are worthy of your trust.

Mature Trees. We will not dig a tree until it is dormant, fully matured, and in good shape to take up. We will refuse your order if you insist on our shipping the trees in the fall before they should be dug. If you must have immature, sappy trees, we prefer that you get them from someone else. We will ship your fall order as promptly as the condition of the trees will permit digging and not a bit sooner — usually about the first week in October. After that we can send your trees whenever you want them. We ship to Southern States and California in refrigerator cars all during December, January and February and to Northern States in late February, March, April and May. Safe arrival of trees guaranteed.

Digging. We will not dig during the hot or freezing weather. As soon as the trees are taken out of the ground they are loaded on a wagon and covered with a large tarpaulin to prevent exposure; then are immediately hauled to the packing houses and graded and tied in bundles under roof. The roots are never exposed to the sun or wind for a minute.

"3000 Mile Package." The method of packing is the same used by the U. S. Government explorers who travel all over the world, sending back new plants and trees from Siberia, Africa, South America and Australia. The larger shipments are packed in wooden cases strongly braced, and the corners fastened with metal strips. These cases are especially lined with heavy water-proof paper to prevent any drying out.

A layer of damp cypress fibre is put in the bottom and along the sides of the case, then a layer of trees, and so on until it is full. Shipments packed in this way will go around the world and arrive in perfect condition, after weeks and even months on the road. The smaller shipments to be sent by express are baled, wrapped in paper and then sewn up in burlap instead of being boxed, but the principle is the same.

Promptness. Extra special pains are taken to handle orders promptly; we have made a study of this very important feature. Packing houses and offices are located convenient to the nurseries; three railroads are reached from our own private switch and four others are within a few minutes' haul. Place your order now. It pays to plant early.

You can bank on it that we will go to the same expense and trouble of treating your trees just the way we would if we were planting them in our own orchards. The reason is purely a selfish one — because it pays. That is why we have explained our method to you in detail. It is something you should know.

You can't forget our address. The town is named after our nurseries

William P. Stark Nurseries
Stark City, Mo.

Catalog Index

APPLE—Propagation, 8; Surest Money-makers, 13.

VARIETIES: Albemarle Pippin, 15; Baldwin, 15; Banana, Winter, 16; Ben Davis, 16; Black Ben Davis, 17; Delicious, 18; Esopus Spitzenburg, 21; Geniton, 22; Gravenstein, 22; Grimes Golden, 23; Jonathan, 23; King David, 24; Liveland Raspberry, 24; Maiden Blush, 25; McIntosh Red, 25; Melon, 26; Newtown Pippin, 33; Northern Spy, 26; Oldenburg (Duchess of) 27; Paragon, 28; Red Astrachan 28; Rhode Island Greening, 29; Rome Beauty, 29; Stayman Winesap, 30; Spitzenburg, 30; Wagener, 30; Wealthy, 31; White Winter Pearmain, 32; Wilson Red June, 32; Winesap, 32; Yellow Newton, 33; Yellow Transparent, 33; York Imperial, 34;

APRICOT—Blenheim, 79; Moorpark, 79; Royal, 79; Tilton, 79; Superb, 79.

ASPARAGUS—Conover Colossal, 106; Reading Giant, 105.

BLACKBERRY—Blowers, 98; Early Harvest, 98; Early King, 98; Eldorado, 98; McDonald, 98; Mercereau, 99; Snyder, 100. Wilson, 100.

CHERRY—Bing, 88; Black Tartarian, 88; Dyehouse, 89; Early Richmond, 89; English Morello, 89; Lambert, 89; Montmorency, 90; Napoleon, 90; Royal Ann, 90; Royal Duke, 91; Schmidt, 91; Wragg, 92.

CRABAPPLE—Excelsior, 35; Florence, 35; Hyslop, 35.

CLIMBING VINES—Boston Ivy, 141; Clematis, Japanese 141; Honeysuckle, Hall's, 141; Trumpet Vine, 142; Wistaria, Japanese, 142.

CURRANTS—Black Naples, 102; London Market, 102; Perfection, 102; Red Cross, 102; White Grape, 102; Wilder, 102.

DECORATIVE PLANTING, 134.

DEWBERRY—Lucretia, 100.

EXPRESS SHIPPING, 158.

FALL AND SPRING PLANTING, 36.

GOOSEBERRY—Downing, 102; Houghton, 102; Josselyn, 102; Oregon Champion, 102.

GRAPE—Agawam, 93; Barry, 93; Brighton, 93; Campbell Early, 94; Concord, 94; Delaware, 94; Diamond, 95; Herbert, 95; Lindley, 95; Moore Early, 95; Niagara, 96; Woodruff, 96; Worden, 96; Wyoming Red, 97.

HOW TO SAVE 30 to 50 %, 98.

HEDGE PLANTS—Barberry Japanese, 143; Japan Quince, 143; Privet California, 143; Spirea Van Houttei, 143; Russian Olive, 143.

IRIS, 152.

LILAC, 140.

NUT TREES—Black Walnut, 131.

NUMBER TREES PER ACRE, 101.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Bechtel Double flowered Crab, 131; Birch, Cutleaf Weeping, 131; Black Walnut, 131; Elm, American White, 131; Golden Rain Tree-Varnish Tree, 131; Green Ash, 131; Horse Chestnut, 132; Linden or Basswood, 132; Maple, Norway, 132; Silverleaf, 132; Sugar, 132; Oriental Plane, 133; Poplar, Carolina, 132; Lombardy 132; Russian Olive, 133; Staghorn Sumac, 133; Sycamore, European, 133.

PACKING, 159.

PEACH—Propagation, 42; Season of ripening, 45.

VARIETIES: Alton, 46; Arp Beauty, 46; Belle of Georgia, 46; Carman, 46; Capt. Ede, 46; Champion, 47; Crawford Early, 47, Crawford Late, 47; Crosby, 47; Early Elberta, 48; Early Rose, 49; Elberta, 50; Elberta Cling, 51; Eureka, 52; Fitzgerald, 52; Georgia Belle, 52; Greensboro, 52; **J. H. Hale**, Description, 58 to 59 and 63; Exclusive Contract, 73 and 74; Prices, 59 and 74; Story, 60 to 72; Hiley, 53; Illinois, 53; Kalamazoo, 54; Krummel, 54; Late Elberta, 54; Mamie Ross, 54; Mammoth Heath, 55, Mayflower, 55; Red Bird, 55; Salway, 55; Waddell, 56.

PEAR—Season of ripening, 36.

VARIETIES: Angouleme, 36; (Dwarf) 40; Anjou, 36; (Dwarf) 41; Bartlett, 37; (Dwarf) 41; Clapp Favorite, 37; Comice, 37; Duchess, 38; Garber, 38; Kieffer, 38; Lincoln, 39; Seckel, 39; (Dwarf) 41; Winter Nelis, 39.

PEONY1, 49-150.

PERENNIALS—Peonies, Iris and Phlox, 149.

PHLOX, 151.

PLUM—Abundance, 82; America, 83; Burbank, 83; Damson, 83; De Soto, 83; Endicott (Mammoth Gold) 84; German Prune, 85; Gold, 85; Green Gage, 85; Italian Prune, 86; Lombard, 86; Omaha, 86; Red June, 86; Shiro, 87; Shropshire Damson, 87; Wild Goose, 87.

PARCEL POST, 153 and 154.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS, 3, 157.

PLANTING DISTANCE, 157.

QUINCE—Orange, 41; Van Deman, 41.

RASPBERRY—Columbian, 100; Cumberland, 101; Cuthbert, 101; Kansas, 101; King, 101; St. Regis, 101; Sunbeam, 101.

RHUBARB—Myatt Linnaeus, 106.

ROSES—Varieties: 144-148. Collections, 148.

SAFE ARRIVAL, 158.

SEASON OF RIPENING—Apples, 15; Peaches, 45; Pears, 36.

SHRUBS—Althea or Rose of Sharon, 136; Deutzia Lemoini, 136; D. Pride of Rochester, 136; Dogwood, 136; High Bush Cranberry, 132; Honeysuckle, Japan Bush, 136; Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis, 137; Hydrangea, (Large Flowered), 137; Japan Snowball, 137; Japanese Rose, Globe Flowered, 137; Prairie Rose, 157; Rosa Rugosa, 148; Snowball (Common) 138; Snowberry, 138; Spirea, 138; Spirea Snow Garland, 138; Sumac, 139; Sumac, Aromatic, 139; Sweet Shrub or Carolina Allspice, 139; Syringa or Mock Orange, 139; Weigela Rosea, 139; White Fringe, 140.

SIZE OF TREES, 3.

STARK-OZARK TREES, 5.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, 126; 148 and 153.

STRAWBERRIES—108; Propagation, 109; Collections, 126.

VARIETIES: 127 and 129; Everbearing, 112; Americus, 114; Progressive, 114; Superb, 115; Frances, 116; Iowa, 116; Aroma, 117; Brandywine, 118; Bubach, 119; Chesapeake, 119; Climax, 119; Crescent, 120; Gandy, 120; Haverland, 120; Klondike, 120; Lady Thompson, 121; Marshall, 121; Michel, 122; Ozark, 122; Parker Earle, 123; Sample, 123; Senator Dunlap, 123; Son's Prolific, 124; Texas, 125; Warfield, 125.

TERMS, 4 and 108.

TIME TO ORDER, 12.

WILLIAM P. STARK POLICY, 1.

Rogers & Company, Chicago and New York

"Genuine J. H. Hale (trade-mark) peach trees, budded from my bearing orchards can be obtained only from William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo. (see page 74.)"

J. H. Hale

William P. Stark Nurseries

Buy Direct

Stark City, Mo.

Strawberry Plants